THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. CV, No. 6 New York, May 10, 1930 Whole Number 2090

TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THREE MORE STATES GO DRY IN THE *DIGEST* POLL

NORTH CAROLINA, OKLAHOMA, TENNESSEE—these names now stand beside those of Kansas and Arkansas as going over the top in defense of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law.

In other words, they are more than 50 per cent. bone-dry.

This rally for Prohibition, coupled with the fact that the vote for enforcement has suddenly shot beyond the vote for modification, gives a stimulating interest to the eighth report of the LITERARY DIGEST Prohibition poll, which we present on the next page.

As the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would hinge upon the vote by States, and not upon a popular plurality, the winning of three States for the bone-dry column is not to be sneezed at.

Against the five areas of aridity mentioned above, only three of the wet States show clear majorities of more than 50 per cent. for repeal. These are Connecticut, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

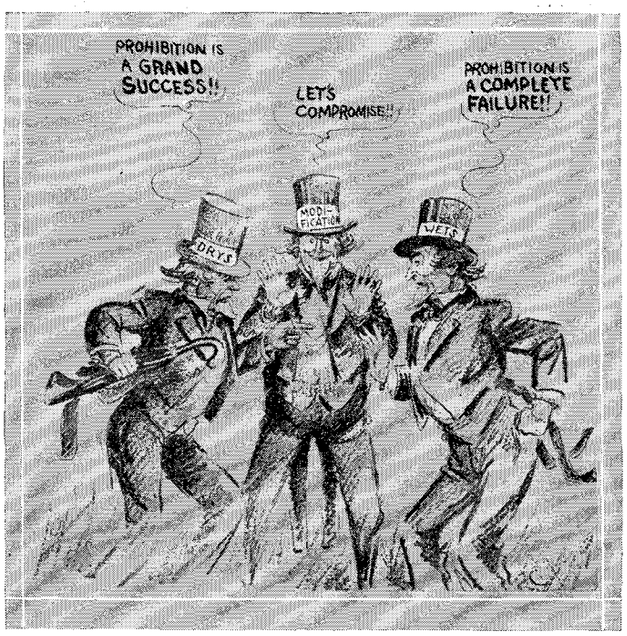
Louisiana and New York shoot very close to the mark—close enough to have a chance of going over the top before the poll closes—while Maryland, Delaware, and Nevada have a somewhat more dubious hazard of achieving bare majorities in the repeal column.

On the dry side, Alabama seems to be the only one that might have a sporting chance of going over the 50 per cent. top for enforcement and sharing the bone-dry honors of Arkansas, Kansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

Meanwhile the poll itself has gone away over the top—another top in its remarkable history—by passing the four-million mark. A tally of almost half a million new votes has been added since the seventh report, which we published two weeks ago. In our last issue we interrupted the sequence of reports of the general poll of twenty million ballots, in order to present the results of our six special polls, embracing lawyers, doctors, clergy, teachers, bankers, and DIGEST subscribers. The aggregate of the special polls, amounting to almost a million ballots, is not included in to-day's stunning tabulation of 4,150,017, but is to be reckoned entirely separate from the general poll.

Turning to the totals accruing to the three questions on the DIGEST ballot, our army of poll fans will find that enforcement, with 1,248,589 votes, has at last surpassed modification, with 1,231,849. Repeal, with 1,669,579 ballots, still rules the roost as far as the popular vote goes, but with a faintly diminished percentage.

The spurt for enforcement excites a piquant interest in the remaining weeks of the poll. Ballots continue to pour in, but the peak has been passed and the volume lessens little by little from day to day.



THERE'S ALWAYS A HAPPY MEDIUM

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.

If the poll be figured as a horse-race, it may be said that the three rivals are now coming up the stretch, all breathing hard. The fiery colt Repeal is well out in front, but the reliable old stager Enforcement has certain special advantages that don't occur in horse-races.

Will any more States be won or lost before the judges' stand is reached? That's the big question now in the minds of the dryer sort of fans—bigger than the popular lead of Repeal, or the struggle for second money between Enforcement and Modification.

What of Alabama? What of New York? Is Oklahoma safe? Will Louisiana swing?

And another big question pushes to the front now, one that has been touched upon here before, and has since been much discust in the press and in letters from DIGEST readers—the wetness or dryness, or dry-wetness, or wet-dryness, of the modification vote, and its just apportionment. This battle for the modification vote has given rise to some ingenious proposals. Prof. Pope R. Hill, who fills the adjunct chair of mathematics in the University of Georgia, writes:

Because I have been a reader of THE DIGEST for twenty years, and also because I am a teacher of mathematics, I am hopeful that you will allow me a few words in regard to the Prohibition poll.

Every one is interested in how the modification group would vote, if compelled to vote for either enforcement or repeal. The conclusions to be drawn from the poll hinge a great deal on this point. The answer to the question can be found in the group marked "State Unknown," in the issue of April 26th.

For some reason the drys were over twice as prone to leave off the name of their State as the wets were, 1.1544 per cent. of those voting for enforcement failed to give their State. Only

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

0.4795 per cent. of the wets failed to do so. With this as a start, consider the following simple problem in algebra:

Suppose the 1,105,683 "damp" voters be divided into "drys" and "wets." Let X be the number of drys. Then (1,105,683-X) would represent the number of wets. The number of drys to leave off their State name would be .011544-X and the number of wets .004795 (1,105,683-X). These added together would equal 9,521, or the number of "damp" voters not indicating their State. Solving for X (or drys) we get approximately 625,200, and this leaves 480,483 for the wets.

The final conclusion then is that the group for modification has the following bias:

For enforcement, 56.5 per cent.
For repeal, 43.5 per cent.

Professor Hill's figures are based on the seventh report of the DIGEST poll. We leave it to our readers to figure out, if they are interested in his theory, to what extent the eighth report might modify his results. Monsieur State Unknown is slightly drier now than he was two weeks ago.

Altho Professor Hill's method of solving the problem may seem to the wets to be unduly favorable to the dry cause—for many wets assumed from the beginning that the modification column was exclusively in their bailiwick — it will be found that his division of the second total would still give a substantial majority to repeal.

Other commentators have suggested that the modification vote should be considered as apportioned between wets and drys according to the wet and dry ratios of the poll as a whole. This, of course, would give a much larger popular lead to the anti-Prohibition phalanx, for "State Unknown" is, for some mysterious reason, very much drier than the country at large, as indicated by the poll.

We drew attention to this curious fact three weeks ago, when "State Unknown" (representing ballots properly marked but not inscribed with the name of any State) made its first appearance in the tabulation. At that time we asked, "Why is Monsieur State Unknown so decidedly drier than the country at large?" and added that this was likely to remain a mystery "until some psychologist offers a plausible theory to account for more drys than wets omitting to write the name of their State on the ballot."

This speculation has been widely quoted, and a number of explanations have been suggested. From Wilmington, Ohio, comes this letter:

The Literary Digest,
New York City.
Dear Sirs:

Re: Digest Poll State Unknown.

The solution to this enigma is simple. Your dry vote comes mainly from small towns and rural population, who, because of lack of experience in such matters, are not as careful in filling out and completing business forms as are that portion of your voters who live in the larger cities and more thickly populated districts. Minds trained in business affairs would be much more unlikely to overlook such a detail as filling in the name of the State. Most of my business is with the class of people above mentioned, and I am not surprized that many forgot the name of the State.

Yours truly
H. H. KELSEY.

A New Yorker, Hastings H. Hart, suggests that "State Unknown" is the "State of Matrimony," and remarks that "women are apt to be very careless about the date and location on their letters, as I have observed in a long course of correspondence with a number of estimable women. This hypothesis, I think, will account for the extra-dryness of the vote."

Which sounds like a promising hypothesis, but unfortunately we shall never know for certain the proportions of male and female in that mysterious region, "State Unknown." (We hasten to add that all THE DIGEST's girl friends date their letters properly.)

The New York *Times*, in an editorial, lumps the modificationists and repealists together as "those dissatisfied with Prohibition and willing to exchange either light wines and beer or repeal for the present failure."

The possibility of an effective alliance between the modificationist and repealist elements of the country and their agreement on a compromise policy which would solve the dry-wet problem is discust by Harold T. Pulsifer in *The Times*. Taking the three columns of the DIGEST poll,

EIGHTH REPORT OF THE LITERARY DIGEST PROHIBITION POLL

State	*For Enforcement*	*For Modification*	*For Repeal*	*Total*
ALABAMA	14,015	7,604	7,640	29,259
ARIZONA	2,156	2,370	1,967	6,493
ARKANSAS	11,986	5,454	5,526	22,966
CALIFORNIA	73,150	83,044	90,494	246,688
COLORADO	19,962	14,485	10,881	45,328
CONNECTICUT	16,581	29,598	46,483	92,662
DELAWARE	2,780	1,661	3,948	8,389
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,823	4,715	6,952	15,490
FLORIDA	11,589	10,557	15,005	37,151
GEORGIA	12,037	8,787	9,685	30,509
IDAHO	5,480	3,229	5,552	14,261
ILLINOIS	58,107	71,189	110,317	239,613
INDIANA	47,644	36,583	37,610	121,837
IOWA	36,182	25,168	24,626	85,976
KANSAS	39,030	16,023	12,393	67,446
KENTUCKY	19,487	14,930	22,689	57,106
LOUISIANA	6,818	7,845	14,650	29,313
MAINE	10,415	6,708	9,635	26,758
MARYLAND	11,678	11,567	22,046	45,291
MASSACHUSETTS	47,592	41,839	74,718	164,149
MICHIGAN	55,220	64,569	84,754	204,543
MINNESOTA	37,670	38,905	49,843	126,418
MISSISSIPPI	7,986	4,003	4,716	16,705
MISSOURI	41,660	32,154	58,151	131,965
MONTANA	5,852	5,685	10,063	21,600
NEBRASKA	20,831	14,590	13,513	48,934
NEVADA	477	761	1,161	2,399
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,745	5,884	5,637	18,266
NEW JERSEY	42,214	68,380	112,133	222,727
NEW MEXICO	1,457	1,242	1,487	4,186
NEW YORK	98,722	170,779	261,892	531,393
NORTH CAROLINA	25,002	13,308	11,325	49,635
NORTH DAKOTA	8,319	8,623	10,452	27,394
OHIO	84,727	90,682	93,717	269,126
OKLAHOMA	23,321	11,786	10,931	46,038
OREGON	17,417	16,154	13,637	47,208
PENNSYLVANIA	129,114	123,036	216,335	468,485
RHODE ISLAND	3,908	5,132	9,078	18,118
SOUTH CAROLINA	8,790	5,660	6,556	21,006
SOUTH DAKOTA	7,910	6,678	5,774	20,362
TENNESSEE	19,423	9,398	9,665	38,486
TEXAS	43,646	28,058	25,835	97,539
UTAH	5,572	5,016	4,818	15,406
VERMONT	4,671	3,818	4,271	12,760
VIRGINIA	19,710	14,854	22,262	56,826
WASHINGTON	23,682	24,526	22,370	70,578
WEST VIRGINIA	15,312	13,483	11,583	40,378
WISCONSIN	21,246	28,012	42,746	92,004
WYOMING	2,114	2,012	3,362	7,488
STATE UNKNOWN	15,359	11,305	8,695	35,359
	1,248,589	1,231,849	1,669,579	4,150,017

THE QUESTIONS

1. Do you favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law?

2. Do you favor a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beers?

3. Do you favor a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. Do baseball umpires cry "Play Ball!"? (p. 43).
2. What is the new theory of the Resurrection? (p. 29).
3. Why does President Hoover object to "special coins"? (p. 72).
4. What teams are favored by experts to meet in the next world series? (p. 43).
5. How many times has Clarence De Mar won the B. A. A. marathon? (p. 52).
6. Is the office of Army chaplain unchristian? (p. 30).
7. How many drug addicts are there in the United States? (p. 32).
8. How long does it take one to become a drug addict? (p. 32).
9. How many Americans are earning more than a million a year? (p. 73).
10. How much do high-school students drink? (p. 70).
11. Where does THE DIGEST stand as a library magazine? (p. 24).
12. Where are "death-masks" used for detecting criminals? (p. 38).
13. When did golf pros strike for social equality with amateurs? (p. 66).
14. How many are listed in Chicago's crime "Who's Who"? (p. 15).
15. To what career does Helen Wills devote her future? (p. 23).
16. What doubts are cast on the new planet? (p. 34).
17. What two music conductors abhor applause? (p. 24).
18. What is the chief cause of prison riots? (p. 14).
19. What kind of dresses are barred from the speakies? (p. 23).
20. How many high-school students have a religion? (p. 70).

he denominates their adherents as Groups A, B, and C, adding:

Group A will not stand for repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Group B can not get its wish for light wines and beer without such modification.

It therefore appears that the logical combination of force lies in the search for a compromise which will satisfy Group B and Group C.

The percentage of Group B which will have to be won over by Group C varies widely in the different States.

Here Mr. Pulsifer gives a list of the States, "with the percentage of modification vote which Group C would have to acquire to secure a popular majority for its program," and envisions the proposed alliance as having a "popular majority in three-fourths of the States of the Union." He continues:

If this combination could be effected and if its weight could be felt politically, the bugaboo of thirteen States blocking a change in the amendment would have to disappear.

Admitting that it is logical for these two groups to unite, what compromise would both groups be willing to accept?

Is it not possible that they might be brought together on a proposition to amend the Eighteenth Amendment, making it permissive instead of mandatory in form?

And now, for our sins, we must tell some of the naughty things that are said about the poll. The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* prints a cute little head-line, "Devil Has THE DIGEST," and beneath it a quaint little letter, which says:

As the LITERARY DIGEST poll proceeds in its insidious attack on the Prohibition law, it is becoming more apparent each week that the Bible is true where it says, "Men shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived."

The devil has captured THE DIGEST and led it into the camp of the wets.

Our readers will recall the Sacramento *Bee's* recent attack on us for being dry, as it bitterly declared. Now we come to a more formidable critic. A United Press dispatch from Nashville tells us:

The LITERARY DIGEST Prohibition poll is "simply an interesting incident," and fails to reflect "true dry sentiment," Bishop James Cannon, Jr., said here yesterday.

He gave as his reasons:

"First, because millions of dry voters decline to participate in such polls, believing that it is not a proper or accurate method of obtaining the sentiment of the people.

"Second, because the great masses of the people, especially clerks and so-called laboring classes and the rural voters, are not reached by such polls."

A timely answer to these familiar aspersions would be to invite Bishop Cannon's attention to the sixty-six or more "check and double-check" local polls that were then being taken, or had just been taken, or were about to be taken, by daily and weekly papers—at THE DIGEST's suggestion and using its three questions—for the purpose of testing the accuracy of our Prohibition poll.

The Bishop will find, if he cares to make inquiry, that some of these polls have been taken by dry papers—as in the notable case of the Savannah *Morning News*, recorded in our issue of April 26—and that all of them have returned results as wet as, and many of them wetter than, the local returns in the DIGEST poll.

It has been suggested, to explain the instances of increased wetness, that local newspapers may tap somewhat deeper levels of democracy than the DIGEST polling system. But Bishop Cannon fears that the DIGEST poll does not reach the "masses," implying that the "masses" would make it dryer.

One is tempted to murmur, "How come?"

One of the most significant of recent polls has been that of the Quincy (Mass.) *News*, which did the thing in grand style, supplying printed ballots to 28,503 registered voters, and getting a big return. Its results, which we may record in a future issue, are, on the whole, a striking ratification of the DIGEST returns from Quincy.

Another notable poll-gatherer has been the Atlanta *Constitution*, which we expect to quote on the subject later. Last week we recorded the returns of the "check and double-check" polls of the twenty-five Scripps-Howard newspapers, which polled the sexes separately, and obtained repeal majorities from both men and women.

In lighter vein we now record the experience of *The Jerseyman*, of Morristown, from which we have received this telegram:

The Jerseyman, dry, Republican, and 104, regretfully reports the following in its check-up of your poll.

Of the 2,291 ballots cast, 1,586 were for repeal, 160 for modification, and 545 were for enforcement. 1,031 of the ballots were cast by women, of whom 564 were for repeal, 64 for modification, and 403 for enforcement.

The *Jerseyman's* percentages were 7.0 for modification, 23.8 for enforcement, and 69.2 for repeal. Your incomplete returns show 35.9 for modification, 20.3 for enforcement, and 42.8 for repeal. What happened to those modification votes?

The Jerseyman, dry, Republican, and 104, sorrowfully signs off until 1932, at this hour, when we will buzz around with a fresh bale of ballots. STUART LITTLE, *Editor*.

And the same writer concludes an editorial on the subject thus:

We, dry, Republican, and 104, believe absolutely in the unimpeachable fairness of THE LITERARY DIGEST, its editors, and its poll.

"What Educators Say About the Digest Poll"—See the lively symposium on Pages 57, 58, 60, 62, 64, and 66.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW HOOVER DRIVE ON CRIME

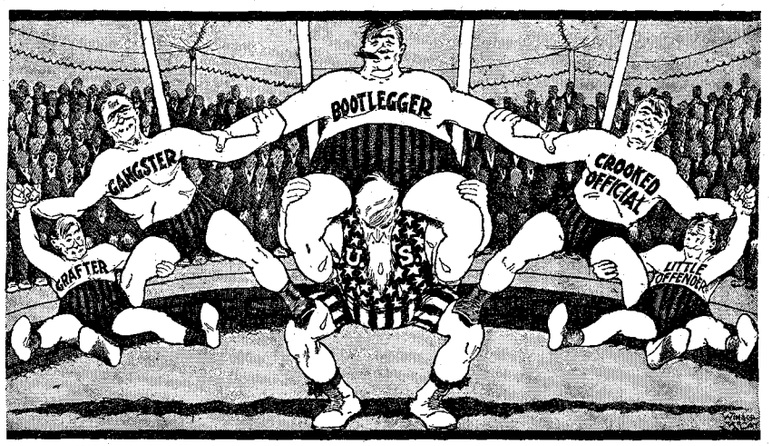
A MASS OFFENSIVE against criminal rings, whose activities center around Prohibition violations in the larger cities, is said by the correspondents to be what President Hoover really has in mind when he asks Congress to put through his law-enforcement program without more delay. The Brooklyn *Eagle* hopes we get action against the crime rings.

But somehow the newspapers generally seem to be more interested in the merits of the Hoover demand for specific legislation.

Incidentally, nobody, whether editor, correspondent, or member of Congress, seems to think the President will get all he wants.

Mr. Hoover "dropt a bomb into the lap of Congress" in the shape of his law-enforcement message, as one paper sees it.

Another finds him assuming a more aggressive attitude toward Congress. Many in Washington, according to Wilbur Forrest of the New York *Herald Tribune*, consider the message "an outright thrust of dissatisfaction at the dilatory methods being pursued in the Capitol," and also "a challenge to the arguments of anti-Prohibitionists that Prohibition can not and will not be enforced."



Copyright, 1930, by the New York American, Inc.

THE STRONG MAN

—McCay in the New York *American*.

The five recommendations now particularly urged by the President are those to transfer Prohibition enforcement from the Treasury to the Department of Justice; to relieve court congestion; to increase Federal prison accommodations, and improve the parole system; to create a unified border patrol; and to give the District of Columbia a more adequate Prohibition-enforcement law. Says the President:

"The above reforms are necessary, if I am to perform the high duty which falls upon the Executive of enforcement of the Federal laws.

"While a considerable part of this condition arises from the laws relating to intoxicating liquors, yet the laws relating to narcotics, automobile thefts, etc., which have been enacted by the Congress during recent years, also contribute to create the present conditions. This is well indicated by the fact that less than one-third of Federal prisoners are due to Prohibition."

That the President's program will succeed at this session seems doubted by all the Washington correspondents, tho they do think that the transfer of Prohibition enforcement to the Department of Justice and the prison bills will go through. There is a possibility, too, we are told, that the border-patrol project will be adopted, and also a strong possibility that while the Wickersham "juryless" trial suggestion will be dropt, something may be done to help court congestion by providing for more circuit and district judges.

The rather indifferent attitude of Congress, so it seems to the Hartford *Courant*, will probably be shared by the country, since "enforcement at present is satisfactory to no one, but few are persuaded that its improvement depends wholly on the measures under consideration."

It seems "amazing" to the New York *Evening Post* that instead of trying to solve the Prohibition problem, all the President does "is to seek further whips and goads wherewith to enforce an unenforceable law."

The Baltimore *Evening Sun* asks: "How can any one get steamed up over a program of minor tinkering with a system which clearly needs radical alteration?"

And this question occurs to the Detroit *Free Press:* "Can legal machinery take the place of conscience?"

"Nothing short of a method that will work a miracle," insists the Providence *News Tribune*, "can bring about anything like a fair measure of law enforcement while the public is determined not to obey the law." Another New England daily, the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, offers this suggestion:

"Remove the Eighteenth Amendment from the Constitution, where it does not belong, and restore to the States the police powers which have been taken from them to their social distress, and the President could withdraw his recommendations harmlessly."

But to all such remarks may be opposed about as many editorial declarations in support of the President. Right in Washington *The Post* calls the message "timely and important," while *The Star* considers the reminder "very proper." The Manchester *Union*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Indianapolis *Star* believe the people will be right with the President.

After all, remarks the Boston *Post*, there is nothing in this program "that even a wet could object to very much." "Since Mr. Hoover is responsible for enforcement, Congress ought obviously to give him the type of enforcement organization which he believes he needs," asserts the militantly wet New York *World*. The President's request brings from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* the reflection that—

"There can be no satisfactory decision on the policy of Federal Prohibition, until there has been a test of the law under a system of enforcement which shall be honest and efficient, so far as is humanly possible.

"The present Administration is a guaranty of honesty. It is entitled to legislation which will make it possible to attain a maximum of efficiency."

A call for cooperation by Congress is voiced by the Chicago *Evening Post:*

"Congress has dallied over this important program. It has preferred to convert itself into an inquisitorial body rather than a legislative body. Enough time has been wasted in learning that certain people believe in Prohibition as a great and increasing success, and certain others regard it as an utter and deplorable failure."

Even such a partial reform as the Prohibition enforcement transfer would help the Administration in its "contemplated drive against criminal gangs, not alone Prohibition violators, but other law-breakers" At least this is what a New York *Times* correspondent understands to be the view in official circles. And the same writer continues:

"The prison situation is regarded as fairly desperate.

"There has been an enormous increase in the number of Federal prisoners within the last six months, and the government penitentiaries are crowded to a degree regarded by officials as perilous.

"As a result, the Government is greatly concerned, and, feeling that it is its duty to set an example in the treatment of prisoners, is most anxious that relief be afforded."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RUSSIA'S RAILROAD TO YESTERDAY

"AN OLD TURCOMAN with a round, colored Tatar skull-cap and a bunch of wild red turekid under his left ear," and an elder Kazak, "sitting proudly astride a yak, saddled and bridled, with his wife behind him in a gorgeous purple robe," come to stare in amazement at this wonder of wonders—the great snorting creature that does the work of ten thousand camels.

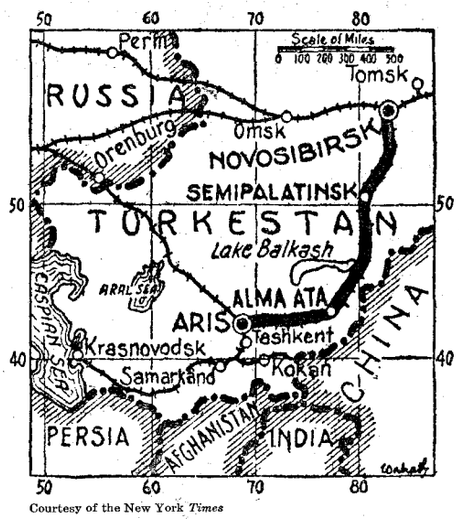
It is a locomotive, one of the many which the Russian Government is sending over its new 1,700-mile Turkestan-Siberian railroad, which runs "over deserts, plains, and mountainlands, once traversed by Alexander the Great and Tamerlane the Conqueror."

Fascinated by the strangeness and power of the huge engines, the descendants of men who fought with Genghis Khan or Tamerlane ride on ponies, camels, or yaks to the tiny railroad stations to learn more about the monster that is to bring wealth to their land by carrying their wares to faraway markets.

Half a million men and 200,000 camels were used in this "second greatest achievement" of the Communist Government, which built the line entirely by Russian labor, and without foreign technical or financial assistance.

"It cost $100,000,000, and its construction occupied four years," the Associated Press also tells us, in a dispatch from Ainabulak, Russia, and "the work was largely directed by William Shatoff, formerly an Anarchist of Chicago."

This "Turksib" railroad, we read further, connects the present Central Asia railroad at Aris, Uzbekistan, with the great Transsiberian railway at Novosibirsk.



Courtesy of the New York *Times*

SOVIET RUSSIA'S NEW RAILWAY

Heavy line shows the great artery into Turkestan.

"It will enable the Government to supply to the primitive and undeveloped areas of Turkestan great quantities of wheat at low prices from the rich granaries of Siberia, and also unlimited supplies of timber.

"Turkestan will thus be freed from the necessity of raising wheat itself, and will be able in consequence to enlarge its present cotton-growing territories.

"The Soviet Government expects this expansion of the cotton-growing fields to make the Soviet Union independent of the United States and Egypt for its cotton supply, on which in the past it has spent more than $70,000,000 annually."

One might say that the new railroad also runs into yesterday. Strange sights glimpsed by the traveler are described for us by Walter Duranty, of the New York *Times*, in a wireless dispatch from Aris, the little railway junction station:

"Here, where links from the north, east, and west meet, there are picturesque representatives of a hundred tribes whose ancestors rode with Genghis Khan or Timor [Tamerlane].

"You see an old Turcoman with a round, colored Tatar skull-cap and a bunch of wild red turekid under his left ear.

"Kazaks—not Cossacks—stand about in round hats bordered with fur or sheepskin, and with black felt crowns. So were the Mongols of Genghis attired.

"The Kazaks ride ponies and camels, and one elder sits proudly astride a yak, saddled and bridled, with his wife behind him in a gorgeous purple robe."

Many American editors are interested in this newest achievement of Russia's. To the Baltimore *Sun* it is significant that the railroad was built without foreign financial assistance, and Arthur Brisbane, of the Hearst papers, remarks that "apparently the Russians know how to do things in a business and industrial way, whatever their social theories."

GROWING CITIES GRASPING MORE POWER

THE CITY'S GRIP ON CONTROL of the nation is tightening, and the rural political grip is slipping.

Will this be for the good of the country?

The shift is discerned as census reports disclose a similar trend in population.

"The farms and villages are going to have fewer representatives in Congress, while the cities are going to have more.

"Congressmen from rural districts are prevailingly dry; those from city districts prevailingly wet. One can grasp the effect of the change in Prohibition strength in Congress."

Thus writes Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent, in a copyrighted dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, basing his statement on the early census returns, which show a pronounced drift of population to cities. As the Associated Press tells us:

"A growth of 22.5 per cent. in population during the last ten years is shown by the first ninety cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants for which enumerations in the 1930 census have been announced."

Atlanta, the first large city to report, after increasing its area, has 347,991 inhabitants. In 1920 it registered 200,616. Among the smaller cities reporting early, and their percentages of increase, are: Ventura, California, 186.3; Lakeland, Florida, 130.2, and Decatur, Georgia, 121.2. The same Associated Press dispatch points out that—

"Cities showing 50 per cent. or more increase in the ten years are mostly in the South and West. Half a dozen cities have shown decreases from ten years ago. Three of these are in the East, including Fall River, Massachusetts, which showed a decline of 5.3 per cent., and now has 114,348 people; and three are in the Southwest."

Towns and cities in the South, which reveal "surprizing increases," have been drawing heavily upon the rural population to meet the demands of industry, we are told by another Associated Press dispatch, from Atlanta. The States named are Virginia, North Carolina, where "all textile centers show remarkable gains"; South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Analyzing the increase in Atlanta's population, the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"The striking growth of the city in ten years is accounted for by the industrial expansion, produced by a persistent advertising campaign that attracted hundreds of new industrial plants, increased labor-rolls and pay-rolls. Added to them are the residential and health inducements."

Reverting to the political effect which will follow this country-to-city shift in population, Mr. Sullivan tells us:

"A common estimate, made in advance knowledge of the census figures, is that the rural parts of the country will lose about twenty-three Representatives, while the cities will gain the same number.

"The aggregate shift in Congressional roll-calls will be, of course, twice twenty-three, or forty-six. And many an important roll-call is decided by much less than forty-six votes.

"But the consequences will go much farther. They will affect Presidential elections in a most important way.

"In Presidential elections each State has as many electoral votes as its members in the two branches of Congress. Consequently, in future Presidential elections there will be twenty-three fewer electoral votes from mainly rural States, and twenty-three more from States having large and growing cities."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A ROOSEVELT BOOM FOR PRESIDENT, 1932

A DEMOCRATIC ROOSEVELT for Presidential power-trust buster!

Who flashes this boom-picture of the silver-voiced, mild-mannered, but persistently fighting, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York?

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, formerly Progressive party candidate for Vice-President on the La Follette ticket, at the annual Jefferson Day Dinner of the National Democratic Club, New York City.

So West comes East to startle the political wiseacres, whose speculations are chiefly concerned with the wet-and-dry issue, into lively discussion of whether the Montana Senator's claim to discovery of an "overshadowing issue" for 1932 is a political gold-mine or only fool's gold.

Hear the Western Senator saying:

"Whoever controls the electric power of the nation in the future will control the economic life of the nation. On the one side of this issue will be found the gigantic corporations whose tentacles spread throughout the length and breadth of the nation; reach into the factory and into your home—bring to you your light and heat, your news and your song.

"The Democratic party of the nation must follow the Democratic party of New York upon the issue of power.

"Power is the one issue upon which the Republicans dare not compromise.

"I say that, if the Democrats of New York will reelect Franklin Roosevelt Governor, the West will demand his nomination for President, and the whole country will elect him."

Wide World photograph

A DEMOCRATIC MOSES?

New York's Governor Roosevelt picked by Montana's Senator for President in 1932.

Governor Roosevelt, also a speaker at the Jefferson Day Dinner, had previously referred to a banker's statement that "about fifty or sixty large companies in this country, each controlled by two or three men, do about 80 per cent., through their various subsidiaries, of the industrial business of the country," and he insisted that the Democratic party must be ever ready to apply Democratic principles to the situation. Said the Governor:

"I am certain that Thomas Jefferson would regard with some misgivings some trends in American business life.

"I refer, particularly, to the concentration of economic power in a small number of groups, composed of a small number of individuals, and especially the control of public utilities by half a dozen of such groups, the spread of the chain-store system, and the control of capital itself through huge bank consolidations."

Newspapermen, watchful of the man whom "Uncle Dudley" of the Boston *Globe* (Ind.) considers at present "the most interesting figure in the Democratic party," report that, pleading fatigue from the task of signing or vetoing 157 legislative bills at Albany, Governor Roosevelt left before Senator Wheeler launched his boom. A New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) reporter says that Roosevelt's political friends consider the Wheeler boom premature, and that the Governor himself attempted to forestall it. Further, political reporters note that under Republican prodding for a new declaration on the wet or dry issue, the Governor counters with "nothing to say until the party adopts a State platform for the fall campaign," as he goes to Warm Springs, Georgia, for three weeks' rest and treatment for his partially crippled condition.

Turning first to the South for evidences of immediate reaction to the Roosevelt boom, we find the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, like other Democratic papers, remarking that, altho the Montana Senator "may have been a bit premature in his nomination," he was "not premature in outlining that issue which will play a very great part in the campaign of 1932":

"The revelations before the Senate committee investigating the public-utilities companies; the struggle in New York for control of the St. Lawrence and other waterways between the State and private companies; the agitation in the West over the disposal of Boulder Dam power; the national discussion of the disposition of Muscle Shoals all tend to bring the control of power to the foreground as one of the issues."

The Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette* thinks that the "miniature boom" is "bound to attract attention, particularly if Roosevelt succeeds in being elected Governor this fall," and quotes, at length, the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), which concludes that—

"If Governor Roosevelt is to make direct appeal to the consumer who sends his check to the public utilities at the end of every month in terms that really meet the issues involved fairly, he must do a masterful job of economic analysis and simplification.

"If, without resort to demagoguery, he succeeds merely in purveying to the voters of New York an understanding of the issues at present tied up in the question of adequate regulation of the power industry, he will have done a notable thing.

"And if he succeeds on that basis in making stricter regulation a winning issue in New York in the fall, the boom just launched may have started something of major importance in national politics."

The Richmond (Va.) *Times-Dispatch*, however, thinks that wet-and-dry considerations may have more immediately to do with Democratic Presidential candidates; that Roosevelt can become a more robust fellow by 1936; that "there are many old sores to heal, and many sections of the political fence to mend. Consideration of the matter of who is to be the Presidential candidate well may be delayed to a later day."

Leading Republican papers in the East are quick to jump on this Roosevelt boom. They assume, with the New York *Evening Post*, that "now we are formally face to face" with the Roosevelt Democratic Presidential candidacy; "he may be 'out in front' too early in the race, but he assuredly is there."

The Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, recognized as Senator Moses's mouthpiece, considers that the point of immediate interest is "to what extent the effervescent Wheeler has upset the Roosevelt applecart." To the Springfield *Union* and the Boston *Transcript* the possible Roosevelt candidacy is "a desperate effort to substitute the issue of water-power monopoly for that of wet and dry." The New York *Herald Tribune* is among the Republican papers that emphasize the "embarrassing sponsorship" of so "undesirable" a Senator as Mr. Wheeler of Montana, "an irrepressible insurgent and radical—a sort of I. W. W. politician."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"TRUTH" ABOUT CANADA'S DRINK PLAN

"YOU PAYS YOUR MONEY and takes your choice." So the old shell-game barker invited the holiday crowd to guess under which of the three shells the pea was hidden.

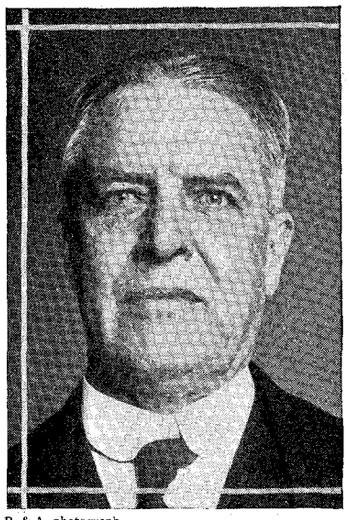
In much the same position as the patron of that dubious game must be the bystander in the great Prohibition debate. In which of the arguments is the elusive truth concealed?

Once again we find each side presenting a sincere, capable, illustrious champion to give the American public the facts. This time it is the Canadian system of liquor-control, so called, that is being discust. And those two champions proceed to lay before us conclusions diametrically opposed.

The Canadian system is "a dismal failure," declares Ernest C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario.

Through government control, Canada has achieved "true temperance," asserts Sir Henry L. Drayton, chairman of the Ontario Liquor Control Board.

Both Mr. Drury and Sir Henry testified at the Prohibition hearing before the House Judiciary Committee at Washington. Mr. Drury, who was defeated for reelection as Premier when Ontario turned from Prohibition to government control, gave his views first. According to his testimony, as summarized by Wilbur Forrest, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune:*



P. & A. photograph

SIR HENRY L. DRAYTON

Times Wide World

ERNEST C. DRURY

Canada's government-liquor-control system is a

"SUCCESS" "FAILURE"

"Government control of the liquor problem has been a dismal failure in Canada, resulting in increased drinking among men, women and children, more crime, intoxication and law violation than ever before, and Canada is veering toward more rigid Prohibition laws."

To quote Mr. Drury's own summary:

"Government control is not the remedy.

"Effective control is indeed impossible.

"The Anglo-Saxon temperament will not stand for the inquisition into private affairs, which would be necessary to establish any effective 'control.' All we have is government sale—with consumption in the home or in the hotel bedroom.

"No longer is drink a man's vice.

"Women and children are exposed to it. The home is the last place in the world where liquor should be consumed.

"Crime is increasing, drunkenness is increasing, motor accidents are increasing. Whatever the solution of the drink problem may be, it is not government control."

To support his assertion that bootlegging has increased under government control, Mr. Drury said that liquor-law infractions jumped from 7,472 in 1918 to 15,263 in 1928. Incidentally, the former Premier pointed out that "there is no such a thing as a Canadian system of government control," but "there are almost as many systems as there are provinces, and they differ widely from each other in many important respects." Asserting that Ontario has not been "successful in its purpose, despite the honest attempt to supervise the sale of liquor," Mr. Drury proceeded to cite statistics:

"In the first place, sales are tremendous, and increasing.

"In the first full year 1928—$48,995,591 worth of liquor was sold. Last year the amount was $55,360,569.91—a sizable drink bill for a province of approximately 3,000,000 population.

"In the second place, arrests for drunkenness, which were 11,370 in 1923, have increased to 15,931 in 1928. Breaches of the liquor act for the same years were 3,958 and 7,812 respectively.

"Even more instructive are the figures for jail commitments. For the province these totaled in 1924, 8,036; in 1926, the last full year of Prohibition, they were 11,371. In 1927, with five months of liquor sale, they were 20,572. In 1928, the first full year of government control, they were 23,786.

"The effect on deaths from motor accidents is very noticeable.

"In 1923 there were in Ontario, 236 fatalities from this cause. In 1926, the last full year of Prohibition, there were 298. In 1928, the first full year of government control, there were 477. Last year there were 561."

Then came Sir Henry's turn on the stand.

His testimony, Mr. Forrest tells us in another dispatch, "was in almost direct contradiction to that given by Mr. Drury." Altho Sir Henry said he "had not appeared as a protagonist of anything, nor to answer the criticism of any one, particularly the former dry Premier of Ontario," Mr. Forrest says it was the previous testimony of Mr. Drury, "ostensibly to refute a wet claim to the failure of Prohibition and the urgency of governmental control," that brought Sir Henry to Washington.

From the New York *Times* correspondent we learn that the witness "quoted figures to show that the total consumption of liquor in the Dominion in 1928 was more than 2,500,000 bottles less than in 1916." "This, he explained, had occurred while Canada had gained more than 1,750,000 in population." The Government sales system in Ontario was a move toward temperance, he declared, and an effective move. Reviewing Canada's struggle with the liquor problem, he said:

"We had ten years of Prohibition.

"We voted Prohibition during the World War when we were short of food, and felt we should do everything to make possible the success of the war. We had Prohibition for ten years.

"When the change came, it was not brought about by change in sentiment. We have as much temperance sentiment in Ontario as perhaps any other similar group of people.

"But the change came about because of what followed Prohibition. We had a new and not very desirable class of capitalists spring up. We had swamp liquor. We had substitutes of all kinds. Deaths followed. We had a growing use of flasks and a growing disrespect for all law.

"We came to ourselves and found that Prohibition did not prohibit at all.

"The people of Canada want temperance now more than ever. I thought Prohibition a good thing. I will be frank with you, I supported the movement for five years.

"But the very worst thing that happened with us was that the intensive temperance campaign on which Prohibition was voted ceased when Prohibition became law. For them the goal had been reached. It was then a matter for the Government.

"It was no longer a matter of right or wrong, it was a matter of jails and fines, of pains and penalties. The program of moral suasion was succeeded by a program of legislative force which did not and could not work with us."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOPE AND HOME TO CURE PRISON RIOTS

THE BEST WAY TO SOLVE OUR PRISON problem is to let the prisoners go home.

That remedy for prison overcrowding and all its attendant evils is suggested by no less an authority than Lewis E. Lawes, Warden of Sing Sing.

Not that Mr. Lawes would do anything so fantastic as to turn all convicts loose upon society. But he does assert, emphatically, that hundreds of men held behind high walls do not belong there, and he would release all who have proved themselves worthy of parole.

What is wrong with our prisons? What lies behind the murderous riots that have been breaking out among caged men in various parts of the United States—seven major ones in the last nine months?

The causes are many, according to Warden Lawes and two other eminent criminologists, who were asked these questions by the New York *Times* as a result of the worst prison horror of all, the fire that killed 319 convicts and injured 250 others in Ohio's teeming prison at Columbus. Among the conditions blamed, besides overcrowding, are bad housing conditions, idleness, inadequate food, poor discipline, and the mass treatment of men who should be considered as individuals.

But the great outstanding cause of prison disorders, these experts seem to agree, is the prisoner's loss of hope. Desperate men take desperate chances.

"As long as you continue to starve the spirit by withholding human hope, prisons will be caldrons where passion and emotion shrivel into bitterness and hatred," says Warden Lawes. Altho "there is no panacea for prison ills," this expert tells us:

"Our prisons are overcrowded because hundreds of men in every prison do not belong there at all.

"They should be at home and at work.

"When we shall have learned that the underlying principle of successful penology is to keep men out of jail, rather than in, we shall have gone a long way toward the goal.

"Our prisons are overcrowded not because there is more crime to-day but because we are more conscious of it.

"Prison troubles in most States, as in our own, grow from strait-jacketed, inflexible parole systems.

"The general penal policy throughout the country, of long prison sentences, with corresponding reduction in releases on paroles, has resulted in congestion in almost every institution. . . .

"Effectively handled, efficiently and intimately guided, thousands of prisoners could safely be released from our prisons throughout the country.

"There would be an end to crowding. Real classification and segregation would be possible. Work would be more general and, important beyond measure, the hope of earlier release would be reflected in the prisoners' institutional conduct."

Agreeing with Warden Lawes, Dr. Hastings H. Hart, consultant on delinquency and penology of the Russell Sage Foundation, enumerates various causes for prisons riots, and then declares:

"There is no question in my mind that the chief cause of the recent succession of outbreaks has been the loss of hope in the minds of the prisoners.

"The release of prisoners on parole before the expiration of their sentences, on evidence of their disposition to lead upright lives, has been a powerful stimulus to self-restraint."

Dr. Hart would "reduce the prison population by the very free temporary use of probation, parole, and good-conduct privilege," holding that "it is better to release some prisoners too soon than to perpetuate the present destructive overcrowding."

Other recommendations made by Dr. Hart are:

"Active measures to promote a better morale among the prisoners and prison officers as well. This is to be accomplished partly by a change of public sentiment in favor of the rehabilitation of the criminal rather than the exercise of the spirit of revenge which has permeated our legislation and our administration of criminal law.

"We need to follow the example of Great Britain in recognizing that harshness and injustice breed and increase crime, and that milder methods wisely used are consistent with good discipline.

"We need to follow Warden Lawes and other intelligent wardens in recognizing that recreation, good reading, good music, school work and flower gardens are wholesome and reformatory agencies.

"We must rid ourselves of the notion that if you shut a man up in his cell and let him sit and brood over his real or fancied wrongs he will straightway reform and become a good citizen."

THE PRICE OF DELAY

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

The third expert to give his views is Dr. George Kirchwey, former warden of Sing Sing, and now head of the department of criminology at the New York School of Social Work. In one sentence he lists what he considered the worst prison evils:

"We have men herded together in cells which are ill-ventilated, insanitary, without adequate plumbing, often swarming with vermin; most of their time is spent in idleness; their diet is insufficient and poorly balanced. . . .

"If we would eliminate the danger of the 'explosions' that have been occurring recently, we must first of all establish decent living conditions for our prisons.

"While the men are serving their sentences, every effort should be made to keep up their morale, to keep alive and stimulate their self-respect, and to prepare them to take their places in the world when they go forth from prison. To accomplish this, they should be taught some trade, if they have none—and very few of them have—so that they will be able to make their way. Occupation of some sort should be provided for every man."

In conclusion, Dr. Kirchwey says:

"Above all, the prison must not rob a man of his self-respect.

"A sense of social responsibility must be developed in him, and he must be trained in the essentials of citizenship.

"Men should live in prison and should leave prison with hope in their hearts."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyright, 1930, by the Chicago *Tribune*

THE NATION HAS BEEN WONDERING WHY CHICAGO HAS ALLOWED THEM TO REMAIN SO LONG

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

CHICAGO'S "WHO'S WHO" OF CRIME

CHICAGO FOUNDS A "HALL OF ILL FAME," with twenty-eight "niches of iniquity," and nominates for those places as "public enemies" some of its most conspicuous gang leaders and all-round hoodlums.

This astounding "Who's Who of Gangdom" is published by the Chicago Crime Commission in a new assault on organized outlawry.

"For ten years the men named have been affiliated with bootlegging, bombing, racketeering, and labor domination," says the commission, "and they include the heads of the various gangs."

Handing the names to the police, Frank J. Loesch, commission president, outlines a campaign of harassing gangsters:

"Vigilant watchfulness and arrests.
"Court action.
"Deportation of criminal aliens.
"Investigation to determine whether personal property taxes have been paid by these persons.
"Investigation of the status of their real-estate holdings and the taxes paid thereon.
"Inquiry as to whether or not they have paid their United States income taxes."

Altho some outside papers look upon this new attack on Chicago gangdom as "an admission of weakness" and "a sweeping indictment of the American system of dealing with the criminal element," Chicago editors seem to view it as a promising step in the drive to rid the city of the crime octopus. Thus the Chicago *Evening Post* believes that "if the urgent suggestions of the Crime Commission are put into effect, developments ought to follow speedily." Then:

"The sentiment of decent Chicago is demanding a showdown.

"Every civic organization in Chicago should reenforce that demand by throwing its support in emphatic resolution behind the Crime Commission. These twenty-eight men have been put on the 'spot.' Will the law act?"

"The procedure recommended by the commission is legitimate, and must prove effective if followed with determination and honesty of purpose," says the Chicago *Daily News.* "The police department should adopt it. If that department is indeed a free agent, not restricted by orders from higher up, there can be no excuse for its failure to take the course indicated."

In a first-page article *The Daily News* points out that the official list contains some "notable omissions," which it then proceeds to supply. It is the third roll of "gunmen, gang-slayers, and all-round hoodlums" printed by this paper within three months. "Despite frequent public demands that they be exiled," we are told, "the racketeers are still doing business at the old stand."

To the New York *World* "it is a question which is the most dangerous public enemy, this list of twenty-eight gangsters or the political machine which permits them to function." What the measure says, in effect, adds *The World,* "is that the city of Chicago is powerless to proceed against these men by lawful means, and must now resort to open persecution in order to deal with them." Continuing:

"The question of constitutional rights is involved immediately, because a grave situation would ensue if crime commissions generally got the idea that they could solve any problem such as an industrial dispute, by posting a list of public enemies and bidding the police go get them. But serious as it is, it is relatively insignificant in comparison with the admission of weakness on the part of the authorities that is hereby entered on the record."

A startling solution for Chicago's crime problem is hinted at by the Springfield *Union:*

"The thing that probably could convince these outlaws that the city really intends to stop their activities would be for the authorities to fight the men with their own weapons.

"Then it would be a fair fight.

"The authorities have listed twenty-eight known criminals.

"They can be disposed of with startling dispatch."

A VIENNESE VERSION OF GAY LIFE IN CHICAGO

This cartoon from an unnamed Viennese paper is reprinted in the Chicago *Tribune,* with the comment: "People down in Central Europe feel they know Chicago. A bombing in Chicago gets more space than a bigger and better one in Macedonia."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It's a wise crack that knows its own father.—*Louisville Times.*

John D. Rockefeller is reported handing out nickels. Alas, for the good old dimes!—*Virginian-Pilot.*

British music is said to be at the cross-roads. This would account for sounds suggestive of dirty work.—*Punch.*

Health and beauty inquirer asks, What do you do to get soft, white hands? The best recipe is, Nothing.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Henry Ford should go down in history as the man practically responsible for the abolition of the horsefly.—*Louisville Times.*

Arthur Brisbane, who has been persistent in advising Colonel Lindbergh to give up flying, must be getting somewhat discouraged.—*Toledo Blade.*

The next straw ballot, of course, may be a nation-wide one on whether we will adopt the straw-ballot method as a permanent institution in this country.—*Savannah News.*

Prohibition would be more of a success if every dry who indorsed it would only use it personally.—*Louisville Times.*

When reading reports of the Hindu uprising, we must be careful not to be misled by deliberate propagandhi.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The London naval treaty may keep the Senate in session for an extra month. Most of us would prefer battle-ships.—*San Diego Union.*

Our idea of cruel and unusual punishment would be to sentence a Native Son to write the history of California in 500 words.—*Arizona Producer.*

Our heart goes out to the New Yorker who pondered the census taker's question concerning his marital status, and answered: "Precarious."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Our idea of a wonderful stenographer would be one who could stop now and then to powder her nose while taking dictation from Floyd Gibbons.—*Louisville Times.*

MR. HOOVER'S SUPREME-COURT RECORD TO DATE
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

Colonel Lindbergh made only a brief stop at Colon; which was grammatically correct.—*Springfield Republican.*

Possibly we can take care of the ex-soldiers, but if the veterans of government commissions ever get pensions, we're sunk.—*Florence Herald.*

Hard times are those when we save our money because we are jobless and are jobless because we don't spend our money.—*Austin American.*

Probably that revolt in India could be better dramatized and attract a lot more listeners if it were programmed as Amos 'n' Gandhi.—*Boston Herald.*

William Lyon Phelps says he is going to spend his first million years in heaven playing the piano, and that ought to reconcile a fellow to being cooped up in the other place.—*Macon Telegraph.*

While the radio occupies the corner once taken up by the cradle in a great many homes, the results are about the same, so far as keeping the family awake are concerned.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Only one more improvement is needed in the proposed new traffic lights for New York: a red-white-and-blue arm to reach out, pick up the pedestrian and deposit him on the other side of the street.—*New York Times.*

It pays to advertise. Just ask any one to identify the first seventeen amendments.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Now that some of the women are wearing longer skirts, we miss a great many of the old joints.—*Louisville Times.*

One advantage of high flying which Colonel Lindbergh did not mention is that it cuts down the overhead.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Everybody would be satisfied with "measurable" enforcement if he is permitted to do the measuring.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

If the naval conference humanized the submarine maybe it could, with a little more practise, succeed in humanizing a truck driver.—*Macon Telegraph.*

On the new planet recently discovered the year lasts 330 times as long as ours does. Instalment payments must be spread over delightfully long periods.—*London Opinion.*

A practical politician should make a good housekeeper, because his bunk is always made up.—*Louisville Times.*

A motorist sees no reason why men should not give their cars appropriate names. People who buy second-hand ones often do.—*Punch.*

What people really want is a religion that will make them feel respectable without requiring them to be respectable.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

After listening to the wets and drys argue about what the Digest poll proves, we've come to the conclusion that most people like Prohibition, but are opposed to it.—*Miami News.*

A local wife has been absorbing the details of the record-breaking flight by Mr. and Mrs. Lindbergh. "Never call me a backseat driver again," she says flatly. "I'm the navigator."—*Detroit News.*

Another phase of much-needed national adjustment is disclosed by the fact that there are over 26,000,000 automobiles and less than 1,000,000 hospital beds in this country.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

Any constructive thinker can easily realize that Prohibition will never prohibit until enforcement enforces.—*Louisville Times.*

We suppose those Washington correspondents call it a heated debate because they are too polite to say half baked.—*Boston Herald.*

Divorced women in Budapest have formed a club, altho one might think that women without husbands wouldn't need a club.—*San Diego Union.*

European countries are considering levying a tax on American tourists. That's right; tax them and make them feel at home.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Colonel Lindbergh didn't claim a record when he flew across the continent faster than anybody ever had, and that is a record in itself.—*Nashville Banner.*

And it is possible that Mr. Hoover is mistaken about that hair shirt after all. Our guess is that he thoughtlessly put on a new one of the ordinary kind without taking all the pins out.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Speaking of Latin, Chester's idea of nothing much is to start a celebration, as they did yesterday, because Vergil was born 2,000 years ago. If he'd been born 2,001 years later, Chester and the high-school gang might get enthusiastic.—*Boston Herald.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE VIOLENCE OF GANDHI'S NON-VIOLENT CRUSADE

"THE PRISONS ARE NO LONGER an attraction to us. Let us have some more shooting and head-breaking, please."

This scathing declaration to the British authorities in India is attributed to Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay press dispatches. To many editors it makes the whole Gandhi problem more puzzling than ever.

They find it difficult to reconcile it with his long-preached doctrine of non-violence and his reputation for saintliness.

Meanwhile press dispatches from India advise us that disorder there is spreading.

What is considered worse is the fact revealed in a statement issued by the India Office in London, that during the fatal rioting at Peshawar, some of the Indian Government's native troops became mutinous. The communiqué from the India Office, as published in London Associated Press dispatches, reads as follows:

"In view of the possibility of exaggerated and misleading rumors, the Government of India think it advisable to make known that during the recent disturbances at Peshawar, when troops had to be employed, the conduct of a small element, namely two platoons, of the 2d battalion of the 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles, was found to be unsatisfactory.

"The battalion has been sent to Abbottabad, where an inquiry will be held in due course."

International Newsreel photograph

GANDHI WANTS "MORE SHOOTING AND HEAD-BREAKING"

Gandhi is further reported in Bombay Associated Press dispatches as blaming the Government for having "with the utmost deliberation picked on leaders of the people who are known to be partial to non-violence and possess a controlling influence." The arrest of twenty-seven prominent Nationalists, and their sentence to imprisonment for varying terms, he declared, evoked reprisals from the inflammable masses.

Among those sentenced to prison was Davi Bas Gandhi, son of the Mahatma, and we read in these dispatches that:

"While her son was receiving a prison sentence and her husband was urging his followers forward, Mrs. Gandhi was in Surat, leading women in picketing liquor shops and singing songs against drink.

"She also went to the court-house and strung garlands of flowers for those on trial for violation of the salt law.

"The two Americans who were injured in the rioting near Calcutta Tuesday said they owed their lives to an Indian garage owner. The men, Albert N. Baudin of Houghton, Michigan, and Frank Bond-Nelson of Buffalo, New York, were returning from a golf game when they encountered a mob which hurled brickbats at them.

"Both were bruised somewhat before the friendly garage man opened up for their car and took care of them."

"Spreading dissatisfaction among His Majesty's soldiers" is the charge, we are told, brought against the Nationalist volunteers arrested at Delhi. An Eastern News Agency copyrighted dispatch from Bombay to the New York *World* advises us that this is "a new feature of the activity of Gandhi followers," and we read:

"News from Punjab is being heavily censored. Messages reporting Congress activities are denied the use of the telegraph facilities by the local telegraph authorities.

"The revival of the Press Act in the form of an ordinance has now imposed a partial censorship on all newspapers, a feature which the old Press Act did not possess.

"Mahatma Gandhi's latest word to the authorities, before he carries out his threat of raiding the government licensed salt works around Surat, is a request for more repression. 'The prisons are no longer an attraction to us,' he says. 'Let us have some more shooting and head-breaking, please.'

"The leaders of the Liberal party, which observes a moderate policy, have issued a statement in which the repressive actions of the Government are severely criticized.

This statement censures the very harsh and 'unequal sentences for the same offense' and ill treatment of the Satyagrahis (passive resisters).

"It warns the Government that the solution of the present state of chaos and anarchy is 'not repression but an honest declaration of its intentions.'"

The perturbation felt in England over Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience may be gathered from the remark of the London *Sunday Times* that for Great Britain, India is "incomparably the biggest responsibility of the present political situation."

Slum clearance, unemployment, even the budget, fade into the background before this prime imperial problem, according to this newspaper, which continues:

"British character and British statesmanship may be used in India in the near future as sternly as they have been tested in the history of our people.

"That is the first fact to keep in mind.

"Whatever the superficial appearance of events and atmosphere in India at the present moment, the development of relations between that great country, or mixture of countries, and our own has reached a critical point.

"It will need all our wisdom to handle it."

Mr. Gandhi's personal march of defiance had about it some elements of humor and even comicality, remarks the London

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Daily News, which led many commentators in England to assume that the whole movement might be killed with ridicule. But, we are told:

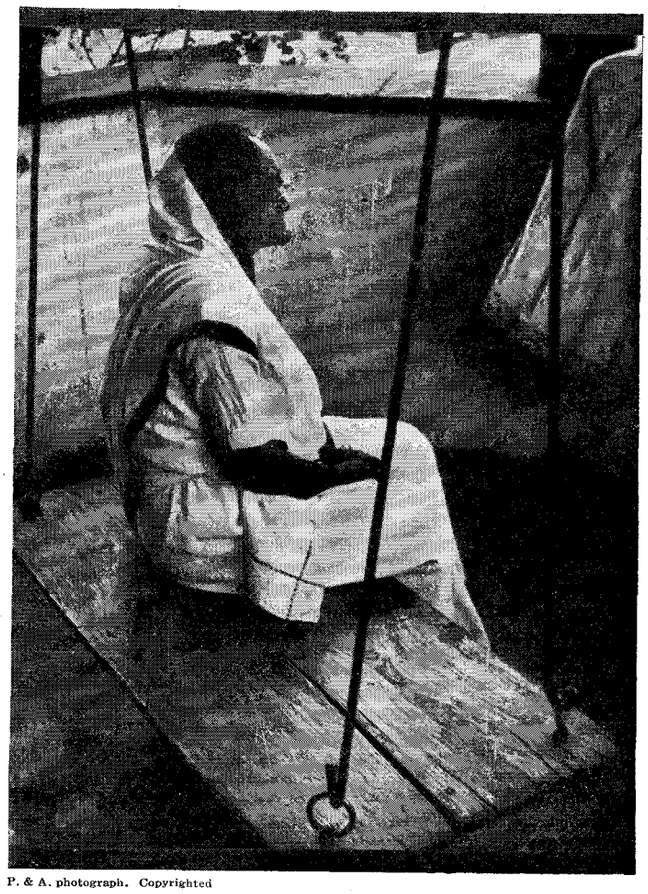
"No greater mistake could be made.

"Mr. Gandhi exercises a more profound influence over political India than any other man. In his own person he represents all the passion and strength of the Indian claim to self-government.

"To the Indian people there is nothing comic or amusing in his strange campaign. It is being followed with breathless interest by multitudes to whom he is a great heroic figure.

"For good or for evil, his arrest, which to law-abiding English citizens seems the logically inevitable conclusion to his challenge to the law, would produce far-reaching consequences.

"For that reason we refrain from joining in the chorus of



P. & A. photograph. Copyrighted

MRS. GANDHI SINGS "SONGS AGAINST DRINK"

advice so glibly tendered to the Viceroy to grasp the nettle by putting Mr. Gandhi in jail without further parley or procrastination.

"This is a critical situation in which public opinion should defer for the time to the judgment of our representative authority on the spot.

"The responsibility rests with Lord Irwin himself, whose business it is to know the underlying facts, and to decide exactly what pressure to apply and when to apply it."

On the other hand, severe criticism of Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India, is voiced by various London journals. Thus, *The Daily Mail* declares that the Government of India ought to be placed in much stronger hands than Lord Irwin's, and it adds:

"So serious is the situation there that it will not be surprizing to find the Simon Commission (which is shortly to issue its recommendations) reporting against anything in the nature of Dominion status.

"Instead of putting out the fire at its very beginning, he is allowing it to grow into a conflagration. Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, in which province Gandhi is operating, is well known as a firm and strong administrator.

"It is quite certain that he would long since have laid Gandhi by the heels if he had not been fettered by orders.

"The vast majority of the Indian peoples have no enthusiasm for Gandhi, and would hear with joy the news that the Indian Government had done its plain duty and shipped him off to the Andaman Islands.

"Indiscriminate conciliation in this case is sheer folly.

"The obvious feebleness of the Indian Government is one of the causes of the new movement by the 'Untouchables' which our Bombay correspondent reports.

"These poor people number more than sixty millions. They are loyal to the British Government, but are treated as outcasts and deprived of all human rights by the Hindus.

"They apparently fancy that the hour has come when they too, like Gandhi, can use force to obtain their rights from the Hindus, and the gravest complications are possible.

"Continuance of the present policy of drift can only foster anarchy and disorder, and cause a further deplorable setback to trade in one of the greatest markets of the British Empire."

MOSCOW'S "RED CLAWS" IN CHINA

HOW CAN RUSSIA and China be friends? This question is asked with some scorn by Chinese editors who charge that "Moscow's red claws" are again grabbing at China.

Russia's duplicity with China has gone far enough, they say. Their concern is the more acute because of an approaching Russian-Chinese conference.

Those simple-minded people who think that China's grievances against Soviet Russia are to be remedied, declares the Canton *China Truth*, must have received a rude shock when they learned that Moscow has all the time been conducting "a non-stop intrigue" against China. This weekly goes on:

"This state of affairs has reached an alarming stage in view of the fact that the two countries are running the Chinese Eastern Railway as a joint enterprise.

"We are not alarmists or jingoists, for at this very moment Soviet agents are excavating the foundation of the country with a view to the eventual collapse of the social and economic superstructure.

"According to *Kuo Min News Agency*, the Commissary of Finance of the Soviet Government has decided upon the appropriation of six million rubles for the economic exploitation of Northern Manchuria.

"A committee to be headed by the Soviet Consul in Harbin, and composed of representatives of various Soviet commercial organizations in Manchuria, will be appointed to attend to the carrying out of the details of Moscow's new program in China.

"This is a rather mild statement, but the same agency went on to say that Soviet forces stationed near Manchuli total two battalions of infantry and cavalry troops, 120 field guns, 80 machine-guns, 11 armored cars, and 6 armored trains.

"Friends of Soviet Russia may argue that this has so far not done any harm to China. But let us read another story from the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai.

"That Shanghai daily has just published a report from Indo-China stating that Southwest Kwangsi has gone Bolshevik. The towns Poseh and Lungchow have been in control of the Reds for three months."

The Communists spread terror throughout those districts, we are told, and foreign missionaries and others were stript of their possessions, even to the shoes on their feet.

It is related in the same dispatch that "a Russian emissary and a Shanghai paid agitator appeared on the scene and set the place in flames." We read then:

"Those who live in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, etc., may have no idea how the Communists behave when they capture a town, but the Cantonese know very well what the Reds did when they were in control of Canton on December 11, 1927.

"The most densely populated part of the city was reduced to ashes, and thousands of innocent people were killed. Besides, there were the usual lootings and outrages by ruffians and thugs who joined the Communists on the spot.

"Of course no Communist coup d'état was complete without the presence of Red agents from Moscow.

"In view of the sinister designs and intrigue of Soviet Russia on China, how can the two nations maintain friendly relations?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HARD TIMES FOR TOKYO'S BOATMEN

THE BOATMEN OF TOKYO BAY are said to have fallen on evil days.

With a gradual increase in the number of steamers and an expansion of business in the middle of the Meiji Era, we are told, the boatmen were forced to meet stern competition.

They had to take orders for much longer distances than ever before, it seems. And as they were not able always to complete their voyage in a day, it became necessary for them to sleep in their sampans.

Often they are gone from home for days at a time, and a contributor to the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific* informs us further:

"Under such circumstances, it became practically impossible for the boatmen to take transportation orders regularly and at the same time navigate their sampans. Here was an opportunity for intelligence, and some of the boatmen left their profession to become transportation brokers.

"They took orders and furnished work to their erstwhile fellow boatmen, on a commission basis.

"This arrangement brought the boatmen to the mercy of the brokers. They began to find their income growing less and less.

"They were fighting a losing battle, and finally most of them were forced to sell their sampans to the brokers, on condition that they live and work in the vessels, and be paid according to the amount of work done.

"There are about 16,300 sampans of various sizes, occupied by 11,087 families of boatmen, on the waters in the neighborhood of Tokyo prefecture.

"About 80 per cent. of these sampans have now passed into the hands of the transportation brokers. During the wintertime, the boatmen who handle coal, for instance, make about $35 a month.

"In the summertime, however, they have practically no work at all. In recent years, particularly since the business depression set in, the boatmen in general have been pretty often out of work.

"At such a time, the brokers have to accommodate many of their boatmen with a loan of about $15 a month each to support their families, on condition that the money be paid back when the season for work sets in.

"The boatmen have to 'burn' all their earnings to make up for the debts thus accumulated, affording more opportunity to the brokers to dominate them."

But in spite of their growing poverty, says this contributor to *The Trans-Pacific*, Setsuo Uenoda, the boatmen are spendthrifts, as were their ancestors. The thought of danger at sea, it is declared, makes them reckless. The moment of safety is the moment to spend, and we read:

"The craving for pleasures is the ruling passion of boatmen as of old. The Yoshiwara and boatmen have been intimately associated since the Yedo period.

"The habit of gambling is universal among the boatmen. The women on the sampans never become hysterical over the conduct of their husbands.

"They consider that husbands who are not given to vices are either mollycoddles or gods.

"As the boatmen have to finance their living and pleasures, it is inevitable that they sink more and more deeply into debt.

"In a sober moment, they think of their fate, and compare their status with that of the inmates of the licensed quarters who are seldom able to extricate themselves from their debts.

"In the teeth of this hopeless situation, many boatmen quit their profession, often to sink deeper in the maelstrom in their attempt to swim in a world in which they have little experience.

"Here a song of the boatmen:

Dry grass on a river-side am I,
So are you dry grass, my dear.
All we are in this world of ours
Is dry grass that never flowers.
To die and to live on the stream, my dear—
What difference is there from the fate of the stream!
So on the River Tone you and I
Will live our lives as boatmen.
On the stream of River Tone we float—
Shall we drift eastward or sail down westward?
We are care-free from sins and laws,
Such is our lot away from the world of care.
The hell of the deep is below us with but a board between——
But no grudge have we whether we escape or perish,
For you and I and even this dwelling
Are doomed to meet the same fate.

So the boatmen have been beaten and trampled upon in the competition. The number of boatmen has been gradually decreasing, like the number of jinrikisha-men on the land.

"The boatmen may outlive the doomsday of jinrikisha-men, but it will not be a far distant future when the picturesque scene of primitive sampans is no more seen on the waters of Tokyo."

Another song of the boatmen, we are told, shows them "leaving the vessels to the sails and the sails to the winds." Tiny homes for the families, it seems, are kept in the narrow fo'c's'les of their barges. Nothing is more satisfying to them, it is said, than to have brought in kindling wood and drinking water from the shore, and to have finished washing the decks against the morrow. For then: "Peace reigns supreme as the boatmen are at rest."

Ewing Galloway photograph

"LEAVING THE VESSELS TO THE SAILS AND THE SAILS TO THE WINDS"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GERMAN SCRUTINY OF STALIN & COMPANY

HAVE THE MEN OF MOSCOW put on the brakes too late?

This is the question asked over and over again by some German dailies reputed to be following Russian affairs at short range and with care.

It is prompted by the fact that "Big Boss Stalin" of Soviet Russia cautioned his official minions to go slow, shortly after the opening of his tremendous Communistic drive on the peasants—especially the *kulaks*, or so-called rich peasants.

Whether Mr. Stalin and his colleagues will be able to hold back the "speeding vehicle" of Communist pressure from "the abyss toward which it is rushing" is a problem to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which says:

"Well, Russia is the land of surprizes.

"She is the sphere of innumerable falsified prophecies.

"She is a veritable wonder if we consider the well-nigh incredible capacity of her people to endure.

"She hungers, she suffers, she dies, and she renews her existence under conditions apparently the least fit to sustain human existence.

"She is trampled in the dust.

"She is incessantly dragged down to the proletarian depths.

"She is robbed of the most elementary rights of free men.

"She is reduced to serfdom, she is degraded to the utmost.

"She accepts everything like the beast in the slaughter-pen.

"The urgent question during the past few years has been: What are to be the limits of this lamblike patience?

"Are there any bounds at all to this humble obedience of a people whose ancient deities are overthrown, and which still does not know what to do with the new gods, still stands helpless and forlorn?

"The keenly listening ear detects in Stalin's latest utterances quite a new note."

"STALIN'S NEW TYPE OF PEASANT"
—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Berlin).

The great tide toward extremist radicalism in Russia, this Hamburg daily continues, was stemmed not so much by the outside world as by the passive resistance of the Russian peasants.

So, we are told, Stalin abolished the village and turned it into a grain factory.

But the people kept on going to church, it is pointed out, and Stalin had the church destroyed as a menace to Bolshevism.

Now it is declared by this newspaper that:

"A logical connection between Communism and hatred of Christianity does not exist. We all know how closely primitive Christianity was associated with Communism.

"The Russian people drew strength for their passive resistance from their religious faith.

"This led to the frantic hounding of religion, the idiotically stupid destruction of religious memorials, of the historical monuments of a once glorious nation.

"The perversions of the chapels of the Virgin Mother of God must yet inspire condemnations as profound as that visited upon the burning of the Alexandrian library and the obliteration of other relics of classical antiquity reconstructed to-day with such pains by archeologists.

"And after the letting loose of every cannibalistic, primitively barbarian form of hostility to all culture, the whole line halts. 'But the spirits I evoked will not let me go!'

"The agitation inspired is growing beyond the power of the men in the Kremlin to deal with. It is going on above their heads. Until now they inclined to the idea that at a nod from the despots in the Kremlin, all would obey.

"But forces are in motion which obey Stalin no longer."

In one respect, the attitude of the civilized world to the Russian Bolsheviki seems unreasonable to the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*.

History teaches, it points out, that radical revolutionists never know how to deal with the soul of man, especially with that inmost citadel of it which contains his most precious possession as a human being.

This radical inadequacy to the soul of man inspired the worship of reason by the leaders of the French Revolution. It inspires to-day the purpose of the Soviet leaders to crush religious faith out of the Russian soul. The men of Moscow, we are told, know no better:

"The silly notion that all men can be made happy on the same plan—above all, the imbecile view that the human soul can be standardized like the product of a factory—has always met with shipwreck.

"It is folly in any secular authority to forbid people their dreams and their faiths.

"Every man has within himself an individuality which is his most intimate possession. This region of the mortal consciousness he will defend to the last against any and every invasion. Here is the point at which the most patient man will turn rebel."

CANADA'S FORWARD STRIDE—"Canada in 1930 will surprize the world."

This prediction was made by no less a personage than Mr. MacKenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada. It puzzled a special correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, to whom it was made at Winnipeg. Before he could really understand it, this correspondent tells us, he had to have the benefit of the latest records concerning Canada's progress and expansion, issued from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa. He advises us that:

"These figures reveal a series of events of world-wide importance and show conclusively that Canada has passed almost unnoticed from the first stage of her development—the agricultural—to the second stage—the industrial—and that Canadian manufactured goods are being sold in 113 of the world's markets, in some cases competing with goods manufactured in Britain.

"Canada, which has always been regarded almost solely as an agricultural country, has to-day 22,963 manufacturing establishments, whose capital investment in plant, buildings, and equipment amounts to more than £800,000,000 ($4,000,000,000).

"Canada's industrial development is also shown in the character of the goods she imports. Twenty years ago Canada's imports consisted chiefly of manufactured products, and the exports of raw or semimanufactured products.

"To-day the reverse is the rule, a large percentage of imports consisting of raw and semimanufactured goods for use in Canadian manufacturing industries, while exports are largely products which have undergone some process of manufacture."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TYBALT KILLED—*ROMEO* BANISHED—*LADY MONTAGUE* BESEECHES IN VAIN

THE LATEST JULIET, A "GLAMOROUS ENCHANTMENT"

AS ACTRESS AND DIRECTOR, Eva Le Gallienne steps to the head of her profession in "Romeo and Juliet."

No such chorus of praise has arisen from critics over a Shakespearean production in recent memory.

Here is a *Juliet* young enough to match the implications of the play, and competent enough to fulfil its highest exactitudes.

Also, here is a director who has paid her devoir to Shakespeare instead of to self, has followed him faithfully without respect to personal glory.

"It is all of it lovely and gay and warm," says Robert Littell in the New York *World*, "and Miss Le Gallienne herself is a most lovely and romantic *Juliet*."

Turning to the favorite scene of the play, we find Richard Lockridge of *The Sun*, after saying with others that she quite marvelously looks the part, adding this:

"She makes of the balcony scene, perhaps the most familiar of all romantic passages, a thing almost breathlessly new and moving.

"She takes it from the hands of her very competent *Romeo*, Donald Cameron, and holds it up in the light which streams across her face. The old familiarity of line vanishes and, for a moment, one forgets that it is almost wearisomely time-hallowed.

"Yet she by no means stakes all on that one scene; she is even better in those tragic moments before *Juliet*, torn at by doubts, swallows the draft which will bring death's counterfeit.

"That scene, in which the actress strips away everything but the figure of a frightened child, is perhaps the highest point of a production which never—not even in the mercifully cut comedy scenes—sinks to the ordinary.

"Miss Le Gallienne is memorable beyond others in the cast, yet she is not in the conventional sense a star supported by satellites. There is too much flowing movement in the production as a whole for the domination of any one actor. It is played as a play; for once a long program note which promises that such is the intention is justified by the result."

"As it left her hands," says John Mason Brown in the New York *Evening Post*, "this tale of warring households and a death-marked love moved swiftly forward to its unhappy end with a vigor, an excitement, and a kind of glamorous enchantment that have been cruelly denied to the Shakespearean plays that have reached our stage in recent years." Furthermore:

"It emerged, as it should have emerged, as a play born of action; keyed, in fact, by Miss Le Gallienne to the roll of drums.

"And from the thumb-bitings and the street fights of its turbulent first scenes to the melancholy moments of its final corpse-strewn reconciliation, it surged onward, not as the disjointed fable of two hapless lovers, nor as a vehicle for stars, but as the piteous misadventure of an ancient grudge and a play that was its own reward as a play.

"To achieve her aim of producing it 'for story rather than for star,' Miss Le Gallienne has fashioned her own acting version, dropping the prolog, omitting *Juliet's* first scene, clipping here and there at will, but restoring many of those lesser and rarely acted scenes which are essential to the logical development of its plot, but which the starring tradition has banished from the text.

"Accordingly, it is nearly a full-rounded telling of this lovers' tale which occupies the stage of the Civic Repertory Theater.

"Indeed, it is so full a tale that, with the exception of three brief intermissions, its nineteen scenes play themselves continuously, catching in the very quickness of their sequence something of that gusto which the text-books have set down as Elizabethan.

"In obtaining this swiftness of movement, Miss Le Gallienne has been aided by the simple and generally satisfying indications of locale which Aline Bernstein has provided."

So much stress, in fact, is laid on modern settings that a further word on the solution of these problems is demanded:

"To do this she has worked in a variety of ways.

"Not only has she added to Shakespeare's forestage by employing entrances that lead up to it from out of the orchestra pit in the Reinhardt manner, but she has also used occasional

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

drops to define the background of this forestage and supplied a great flight of steps, which succeed admirably in intensifying the action of the street scenes. Mainly, however, Mrs. Bernstein has relied upon the different aspects of a small revolving set piece, which contains on its three separate facings the backgrounds for such different scenes as *Juliet's* bedroom, the friar's cell, and the balcony (a setting, incidentally, which is unfortunate in its mixture of realism and suggestion)."

An outstanding return to Shakespeare's original stage direction in the last scene of the play is noted by Oliver M. Sayler in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"According to Shakespeare, the setting for this scene is 'A churchyard; in it a monument belonging to the *Capulets*. Enter *Paris* and his *Page* bearing flowers and a torch.' As usually presented this final scene represents, to the full width of the proscenium, the vault or tomb of the *Capulets*. To play the scene this way involves the producer in a drastic rejection of many of the lines or in a series of paradoxes, for Shakespeare follows up his original description with such significant stage directions in the course of the scene as '[*Romeo*] opens the *tomb*'; 'Enter, at the other end of the churchyard, *Friar Laurence*, with a lantern, crow and spade'; '[*Friar Laurence*] enters the tomb.'

"In order to fulfil these very explicit instructions, Miss Le Gallienne has rejected the customary full-stage tomb, and instead has erected on the extreme right of the stage a skeleton vault with front and side removed, while the rest of the stage stretches off into the gloom of the churchyard at night.

"This treatment of the play's finale is not conducive to concentrated attention upon the actress who plays *Juliet*, but it is heedful of the play as a play and the story as a story, a motive which Miss Le Gallienne has kept uppermost throughout her production."

SAYRE CRAWLEY EVA LE GALLIENNE

DISCUSSING SLEEPING POTIONS WITH *FRIAR LAURENCE*

Another woman, according to this observer, should not go unnoticed, and this is the view also of J. Brooks Atkinson in *The Times:*

"Leona Roberts is capital as the bawdy nurse—plodding in her walk, mischievous in her humors, and craftily amusing altogether."

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO SINGING?

THE COMMON TALK NOWADAYS about the dying opera may be due more to bad singers than to opera. For, "the musical instrument with which nature has provided every man is, of all, the worst used," declares Richard Capell in the London *Daily Mail.*

Whether the world was better served in the past than it is to-day, we have no scientific proof, for the phonograph was not then invented.

Oldsters will still sigh for the old days, when, perhaps, their emotions were more acute than their ears. Still the paradox that Mr. Capell notes is not to be gainsaid:

"The world of music is bristling to-day with virtuosos of the piano, the violin, all the orchestral instruments—virtuosos, any one of whom would have been astonishing in the nineteenth century.

"But what would that century have said of our singers, our tight tenors, our toneless sopranos, our ventriloquial contraltos?

"Only by ransacking the whole world can you find to-day a satisfactory cast for one of the favorite old nineteenth-century operas, Rossini's 'Tell,' Meyerbeer's 'Africaine,' Verdi's 'Forza del Destino.'

"Here and there are, of course, to be found great singers—Rethberg, Austral, Chaliapin, Andresen. But what extraordinary numbers there are of fine voices going from bad to worse by misuse; and also what numbers of pigmy voices pretending to play giant parts!

"The complaint is not peculiar to one country.

"Germany may produce good basses—but what intolerable tenors!

"Italian men singers are often pretty fair; of the women very rarely can so much be said.

"How long is it since a really famous singer came from France?

"In England it is excessively difficult to collect a first-rate solo quartet for 'Messiah.'

"Italian sopranos shriek; German tenors seem to be wearing strait-waistcoats. A typical English contralto with quite serious intention sings with two voices—a kind of barytone and a weak mezzo-soprano; while our basses rarely possess low notes, and our tenors are usually forced-up barytones."

American voices escape his examination, and it may be left to them to redeem the art. Mr. Capell gives three points upon which to draw a moral:

"The mistake is more than ever being made by aspirants of 'going in for singing' professionally without the first qualification—namely, a naturally 'great' voice.

"The teaching of singing—more unscientific, more haphazard, more rashly empirical, perfunctory, and cabalistically nonsensical, very often, than any other form of modern instruction, rather resembling, indeed, in the hands of some practitioners, a branch of medieval magic—the teaching of singing, I say, more than ever before is apt to spell the ruin of a good voice.

"Audiences are far too tolerant of indifferent singing.

"People will say in answer to point 1: 'But think of Gervase Elwes!' Exceptions do not count. Besides, individuals should not be imitated.

"Caruso bred an intolerable race of Italian tenors, who shouted after him, without his physical backing. And think of the contraltos, who, in the past thirty years, have sought success by the mere light of nature, on the strength of one illustrious example!

"Rossini was right.

"Voice, voice, voice is what is wanted by a singer—voice and a teacher.

"What of teachers?

"One who has himself sung is preferable to a pianist or other instrumentalist or a professor of counterpoint or what not. I know this sounds revolutionary. Singing-teachers are a chapter in themselves. One odd thing is done even by the superior ones—setting pupils to sing in languages neither pupil nor master knows.

"One word to the audiences.

"A brief guide for the audience is, if the singer conveys a sense of constriction and strain, he is wrong; if he distorts vowels,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he is wrong; if she ventriloquizes, she is wrong; if he or she hurts the ear with a high note, it is wrong; if the listener is not charmed and engrossed, the singer is wrong, and should be doing something else."

HELEN WITH A PENCIL

HELEN WILLS CAN TELL YOU more about the anatomy of tennis than all the artists of the past could tell about the dance.

Nothing is more comic than the way ballerinas have been impossibly posed in pictures from the days of Taglioni to the present.

Helen Wills can deliver the proper stroke with the pencil as well as the racket, so her exhibition of drawings of herself and her famous confrères of the court is interesting from two angles—art and tennis. Her opening day at the Grand Central Galleries was a social and also a financial success; twenty of her twenty-nine drawings were sold. Her drawings will be "readily accepted as models from an expert hand and from an alert sense of motion," says the New York *World*. "She has trained her pencil to picture life as well as form." More explicitly:

HELEN WILLS

A DANCE STEP IN TENNIS

"The surprize of the occasion is her announcement that while tennis will remain her pleasure, her vocation will be art.

"She realizes that the tennis game is too strenuous to be played indefinitely.

"She will continue to play while she enjoys it, meanwhile developing herself in art, as a reliance when tennis matches end for her. Frank Crowninshield, in a foreword for her list, says of her that she manages, by means of a significant line, to suggest the entire orbit of her subject's action; adding to that special talent a feeling for contour and structural form that promises important adventures in the field of portraiture and painting, to the cultivation of which her time is to be devoted.

"Her serious purpose in art is indicated in her intention to hold for her brush her maiden signature, enabling her to enter art with a reputation.

"As an artist she will continue to be Helen Wills.

"Since that name brought her championship honors she has become Mrs. Fred S. Moody, Jr. In future tennis matches she will register by the married name, on the ground that in tennis she is non-professional, and so can have no reason for identifying herself otherwise.

"She will sign herself in art as Helen Wills, availing herself of her liberty in that capacity to make her choice of a brush name and using the one by which the world knows her."

Quoting a news paragraph from the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Mrs. Moody's exhibition at the Grand Central Galleries includes twenty-nine drawings, mostly of tennis players in their most characteristic poses. There are six of Señorita Lili de Alvarez of Spain, and four of Mrs. Moody.

"She has depicted her once formidable tennis rival, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, of France, in a dynamic moment at the net.

"Another shows W. T. Tilden 2d smashing one. There are others of Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Miss Eileen Bennett, Miss Betty Nuthall, Mrs. Kathleen McKane Godfree, Henri Cochet, Jacques Brugnon, and René La Coste.

"She made sketches as she saw the players in action, Mrs. Moody explained, and then finished them up in her studio.

"She has even dabbled in oils, she confessed, and wants to keep on with painting because 'it is more serious than tennis.'"

NEW ARBITER OF WOMEN'S MOVIE STYLES

AN UPROAR AROSE IN THE STUDIO.

The director began to tear his hair. Had a Niagara broken loose or an invading army entered the place?

Speech is not the only hurdle that actresses of the talkies have to surmount.

The pride of fine clothes is another.

Some materials, silk for example, seem to fight for the old-fashioned silent films.

Lillian Harvey predicts in *Comœdia* (Paris) that the styles of to-morrow, in the domain of the cinema at least, will be influenced by the demands of the microphone. Here are some of the trials already experienced by this film actress:

"In my first talking film it was not very important how I drest as a whole series of scenes were silent.

"What is more, my clothes were simple and in some cases very masculine.

"In my second film this was not the case.

"Before any of the scenes were actually taken, a number of different costumes were tried out, for we knew that the microphone would register the slightest sound made by the dress. For this reason I was forced to give up a number of different silk dresses which pleased me particularly. The hardest problem we had to solve in these dressmaking rehearsals was that of finding gowns which did not make the slightest noise.

"At first I refused to believe that the swish of a dress could in any way affect the talking film.

"Wearing a gown which I liked very much, the microphone demonstrated that I made just as much noise as if I were wearing a coat of mail.

"To convince myself, I had one of my understudies wear the gown while I took up my position in the booth which contained the microphone. At first I heard nothing, but the nearer the actress and the gown approached the apparatus, the louder the noise became.

"After many attempts, we finally found the proper clothes, which were, to all appearances, noiseless.

"All went well until about the tenth day.

"Julie Serda, who played the rôle of my mother in the piece, entered the room. Suddenly the director burst out into torrents of complaints. He demanded to know what we were doing, claiming that the sound reproduced in the booth were as if firemen were playing a hose against a stone wall. All of our protests that we were not at fault, were in vain. The machines were tested and found to be in perfect order.

"Not an unusual sound could be discovered.

"The scene was taken a second time with the same result. At last the mystery was solved. The train of Madame Serda had caused the noise! And that is why, when the film is released, you will see both Madame Serda and myself defying all rules of etiquette demanded by court in appearing without trains. That is why all long dresses are taboo in the talking film. The wedding veil also has been banished despite the fact that it was always so effective upon the screen."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONDUCTORS WHO SEEK SILENCE

AN ACTOR ONCE PAUSED in his lines and told the audience, "If you do not applaud, I can not act."

That was long ago; actors are now apparently indifferent either way. Singers are supposed to pay for a "claque" at the opera. Two of our leading orchestra conductors would institute the silence of Baireuth at their concerts.

But what of the audience? Let the New York *World* speak:

"Messrs. Stokowski and Toscanini have at various times signified their displeasure with unduly enthusiastic applause, Mr. Stokowski having once gone so far as to deliver a harangue about it from the desk.

"Now in Philadelphia a number of concert-goers have been polled as to how they feel about it, and 900 have voted in favor of applause, with only 200 voting against it.

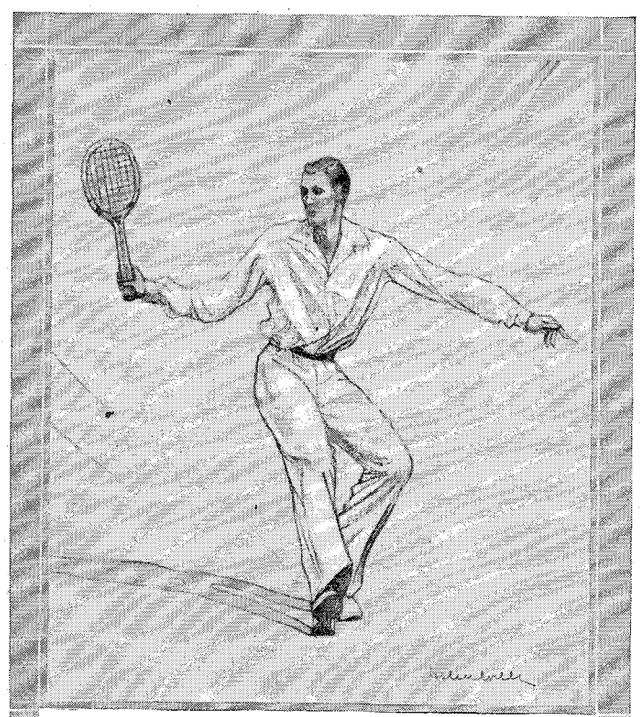
"We incline to side with the 900.

"Music, if it is anything, is an emotional experience, and emotion, if it is to be fully realized, demands an outlet. Applause furnishes this, imperfectly, perhaps, but satisfactorily enough in a large auditorium.

"Then what is the point in trying to repress it?

"To insist on silence during the whole progress of a concert is to change profoundly the whole nature of the performance; instead of being a gathering for the spontaneous enjoyment of music, as at present, it becomes a sort of ritual, and with considerably less point than a religious ritual. That is to say, instead of the musicians playing for the benefit of the audience, the audience would listen for the benefit of the musicians; and one suspects that most of the musicians had rather take the afternoon off and see a baseball game.

"It is very hard to shake off the feeling that preoccupation with the conduct of the audience on the part of these two gentlemen is a result of taking themselves a little too seriously at times."



WILLIAM TILDEN

FINISH OF A BACKHAND DRIVE

WHERE WE STAND

READERS OF THE LITERARY DIGEST may be interested in having their taste confirmed.

The Wilson Bulletin (New York), a magazine for librarians, set out to find what magazines enjoy the greatest popularity with American libraries, and, confronted with the result, thinks it "safe to say that almost any guess made, without accurate information, would be wide of the mark in many instances." With becoming modesty we present the "returns":

"A compilation has been made in this office upon the basis of the checkings of 7,000 *Readers' Guide* subscribers. Here are the first twenty, out of 100 indexed, in order of popularity:

LITERARY DIGEST	*American Magazine*
World's Work	*Popular Mechanics*
Atlantic Monthly	*Century*
National Geographic	*Current History*
Harper's	*St. Nicholas*
Scientific American	*Bookman*
Outlook	*Ladies' Home Journal*
Scribner's	*Nature Magazine*
Good Housekeeping	*Forum*
Reviews of Reviews	*Survey*

"WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL TO HIS MOTHER (1789)"

MR. FERRIS'S NOTES on his pictures, used for our covers, were prepared for our future issues before his death.

There is no authentic likeness of Mary Washington known, he has written. It is a family tradition that the family portraits were lost in a fire when the Wakefield homestead was burned.

Col. G. W. P. Custis, from whom most of the following account is derived, wrote that "there was no picture preserved of the mother of the Chief," but it is said that she and George bore a striking resemblance.

The house where his mother passed her declining years still stands in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mr. Ferris has written:

"These years, anxious and troublesome, with few lights among their shadows, never swerved her from her systematic daily routine, and in good weather she took frequent drives to her country place, in Stafford; an imposing progress, her favorite conveyance was a London-built 'park phaeton,' low, without a top, and resembling a Windsor chair (chaise?), with the difference of a front seat for the driver and two seats within. Her coachman, Stephen, was a tall, elderly colored man, full of pompous pride and dignity. In her hand she carried a gold-headed cane which feeble health made necessary, and when passing through the streets of Fredericksburg her progress became an ovation—every one from gray-haired old man to thoughtless youth lifted his hat to the mother of Washington. Her life was spared to see her eldest son raised to the highest dignity a grateful people could offer.

"It was in April, 1789, that a final farewell took place.

"Immediately after the organization of the Government, the Chief Magistrate repaired to Fredericksburg to pay his humble duty to his mother.

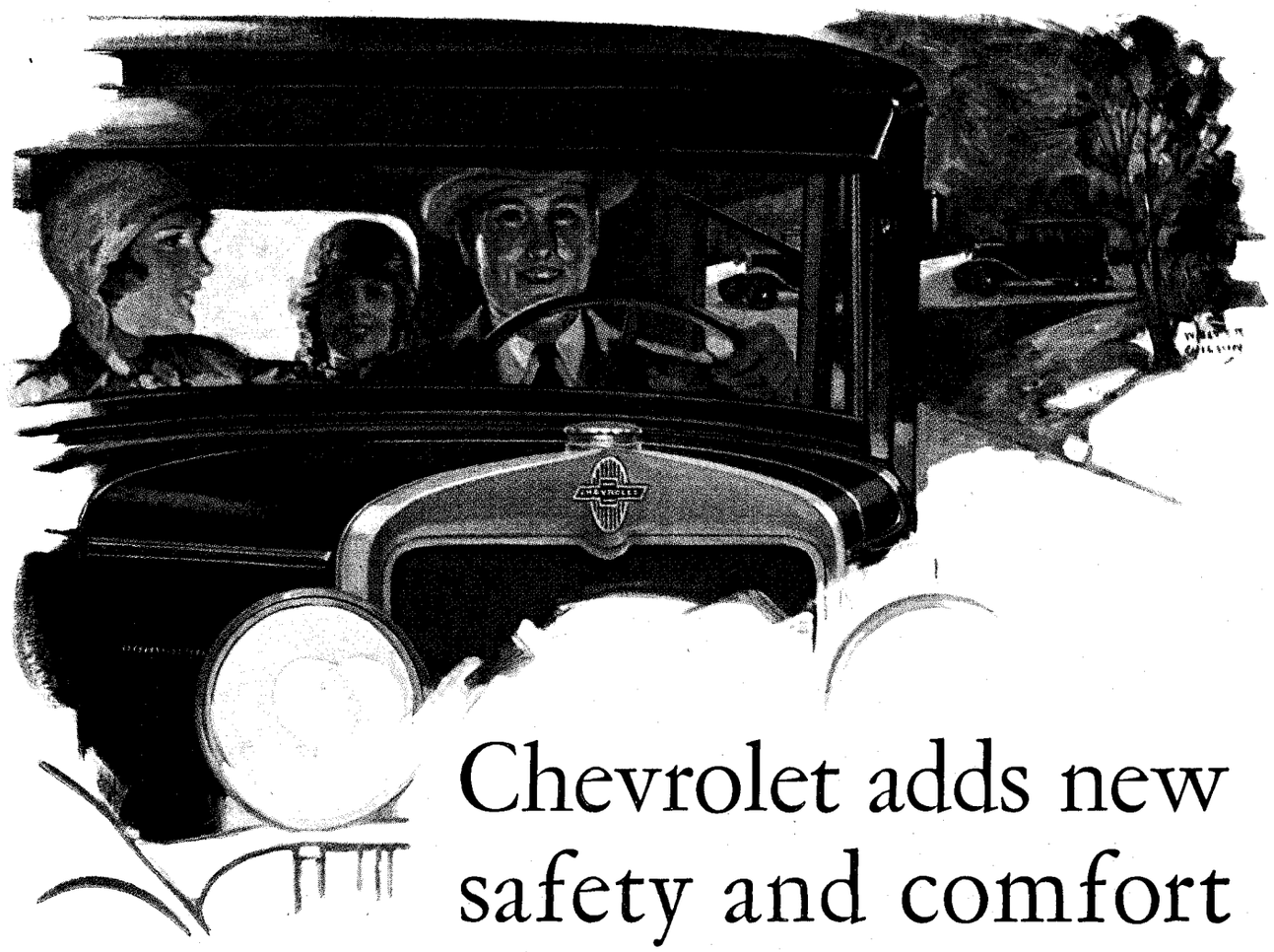
"An affecting scene ensued. The son remarked the ravages which disease had made upon the aged frame of the mother, and addrest her with these words: 'The people, madam, have been pleased to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, but before I can assume the functions of my office I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the weight of public business which must necessarily attend the outset of a new government can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia and'—here the matron interrupted with—'And you will see me no more; my great age and disease warn me that I shall not be long for this world; I trust in God that I may be somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George, fulfil the high destinies which heaven appears to have intended for you; go, my son, and may heaven's and a mother's blessing be with you always.'

"Her hand was laid upon his bended head, and the great man's frame trembled while a sob burst from his breast, for already he saw the shadow upon her.

"When Washington rose to go, she went with him to the door, leaning fondly upon his arm, and stopt upon the threshold to repeat a last adieu."

Other artists have attempted the representation of this scene of the farewell. It is one of the romantic episodes that seemed to appeal to our forefathers. Mr. Ferris has clothed his scene in somber tones of red and brown, relieved by a vivid note of blue in the knitting that has fallen to the mother's feet.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Chevrolet adds new safety and comfort to night driving!

Of all the outstanding advantages offered in the new Chevrolet Six, none is winning higher favor among owners than the greater safety and comfort it has added to night driving. For embodied in this remarkable new Six are scores of vital new advancements which are especially appreciated when driving after dark.

There is a new Fisher VV non-glare windshield that eliminates the glare from headlights of cars approaching from the rear—and assures clearer vision ahead.

There are twin-beam headlamps which enable the driver to lower the focus of the headlight beam, and offer courtesy to oncoming cars without the hazard of dim lights.

There are big, powerful, weather-proof brakes which permit quick stops with ease and safety.

There is an improved steering mechanism for faster, easier handling of the car.

And the motor is more dependable in every driving emergency—for it has been increased in capacity to 50 horsepower, its acceleration is faster, and its flexibility has been remarkably increased.

Plan now to visit your Chevrolet dealer. Learn for yourself why this car has won the greatest public reception in Chevrolet history.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

-at greatly reduced prices!

The Roadster	$495
The Phaeton	$495
The Sport Roadster	$555
The Coach	$565
The Coupe	$565
The Sport Coupe	$655
The Club Sedan	$625
The Sedan	$675
The Special Sedan (Six wire wheels)	$725
The Sedan Delivery	$595
The Light Delivery Chassis	$365
The 1½ Ton Chassis	$520
The 1½ Ton Chassis with Cab	$625
The Roadster Delivery (Pick-up box extra)	$440

All prices f. o. b. factory Flint, Michigan

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

NONE of the conventional tributes to spring are brought forth by this writer in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

WHEN SPRING CAME TO TOWN

By Padraic Fallon

When I stirred out to-day
The hills were in the street;
Their slow, blue ascents
Were lingering beyond my feet.

Did I look any way,
Their silence rose in the air,
Till I dreamed that, as was meet,
The lonely fields lay here,

For a thrush, shaken with sweet
Sight, drenched me with his lay;
"She is coming," he cried, "her feet
Are down every green way."

"Who?" But he gasped and threw
The silence of his song
On a grassy path of dew
She'd walk along.

"Oh! quiet!" he chid, "she's nigh."
Bright silence of the day-ring
Rained; and to the sky
She was white and shimmering.

That white, young flame
Of the world in flight,
Her dress of skies a-trail
From swift shoulders of light.

Her cloudy bosom bare
Where high winds are bright—
Was that quick glittering air?
Oh! Did she alight?

I saw that the towered city
Was under green sod
A ploughman was turning over
In the name of God.

His great horses were straining
Over earth green and brown,
Turning sweet loamy smells
Over the town.

A COMMENT on protracted armament conferences in *The Nation and Athenæum* (London):

THE PATH OF SAFETY

By MacFlecknoe

EDITOR: You are not taking proper advantage of your opportunities. What about Mr. Churchill's speech to the Navy League on armaments and security?

MACFLECKNOE: I said the last word on that subject sixteen years ago in "War and Peace, A Norman Angell Monthly."

EDITOR: Right you are then: chuck it over.

MACFLECKNOE: Your readers don't want resurrection pie.

EDITOR: You flatter yourself; no one remembers a word of it.

MACFLECKNOE: Very well, it is your copyright and your risk. *I* don't mind being lazy.

"The way to make war impossible is to be so strong as to make victory certain."—MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, 1914.

Two jolly German Barons lived in castles by the Rhine—
The noble Lord von Donnerblitz, the Graf von Schlagenstein:
Though truculent and haughty, they had been at peace for years,
For each was rather chary of the other's fifty spears:
Till the steward of von Donnerblitz observed to him one day,
"Through worry over Schlagenstein your hair is turning grey;
With this absurd equality of force, one never knows
But what some trivial incident may see us changing blows.

"A learned man once told me, and I'm sure that he was right,
'To the teeth you must be armed if you are anxious not to fight;
If you feel no taste for quarrels where the parties stab and hack,
You must be so strong that nobody can possibly attack.'

"If another fifty lances you permit me to engage,
You will never need to worry over neighbours in a rage;
In the peace of perfect safety we may cultivate the vine,
And you need not care a pfennig for the Graf von Schlagenstein."

"Well said," exclaimed his master, "What a head the man has got!
Go forth, my faithful henchman, and enlist them on the spot."
But this little conversation, by a traitor overheard,
Next morning to his rival was repeated, every word.

"Potztausend!" quoth the latter, "What the rascal says is true,
If you'd keep at peace with one, you must be strong enough for two;
So to put an end to panics, to suspicions, doubts and fears,
We'll increase at once our forces by *a hundred* lusty spears."

On this, of course, his neighbour found a similar increase
Had imposed itself upon him—in the interests of peace.
So he hired some English archers at a record-breaking salary
And re-fortified his castle with a machicoulis gallery.

To-day each pays the wages of a thousand men-at-arms,
Yet neither knows a respite from suspicions and alarms;
And still two bankrupt barons are recruiting by the Rhine—
The noble Lord von Donnerblitz, the Graf von Schlagenstein.

Holland's Magazine (Dallas, Texas), shows us the pity of the struggle of trees, who, like people, ask for a suitable environment:

CITY TREES

By Anderson M. Scruggs

There is a poverty that trees may show
From dearth of wholesome sunlight, winds and rains—
Old trees that press gaunt hands against the panes
Of tenements, like tombstones, row on row.
They are the trees around whose starved roots flow
Only the sweepings of the streets, the drains
Of black tarred roofs—and smoky, yellow stains
Of light are all the sunshine that they know.

How they must yearn, those brick-imprisoned trees,
For mellow slopes of hill where crystal-clear
The rain comes ringing down, where every breeze
Is redolent with mossy earth and flowers;
How like old men by penury made drear,
Silent, they bear the burden of the hours.

APRIL calls from placid firesides, when "the old spring-fret comes o'er us," as the New York *Times* here reminds us:

RESURGENCE

By E. Leslie Spaulding

There is a necromancy in the feel
Of April wind upon my open throat,
Delightful dizziness, a little reel,
As though one stood upon a rolling boat;
There is a magic in the April moon,
Luring me down white roads that lead to sea.
O gods of all far-wandering men, I soon
Will be a vagabond again with thee!

Ice of the spirit broken, kissed lips shoved
Into the discard of forgotten dreams,
There are in this world more things to be loved
Than even beauty—and to me it seems
The old unkempt unrest were better far
Than all the placid, peaceful days that are!

TRUE to character was this one revealed in *The Spectator* (London):

CONTRARY JOE

By L. A. G. Strong

Through every sort of trouble Joe
Hanged tough and stubborn on.
Nine times they said he'd have to go,
And twice that he was gone.

Good sense was what he'd never learn,
But obstinate would bide:
For when things took a better turn
The mazehead up and died.

A LEAFLET publishes the prize awards of the *Irene Leache Memorial* (Norfolk, Va.), from which we extract this portrait sketch:

MR. BLOUNT

By Julia Johnson Davis

Winner of the Helen Rogers prize for portrait sketch or genre poem.

Two fields over from Buckland Town
Lived old man Blount, in a tumble-down,
Fall-to-pieces little house,
And no more to eat than a poor field mouse.

Clothes all ragged, hair like straw,
The strangest creature you ever saw.
A little bit off up in his head,
A little "teched," the village said.

But poor old Blount thought he was clever,
Cause nobody warn't goin' to trap *him* never,
And poor old Blount thought he was wise,
Cause nobody ketched *him* by surprise.

For no matter what you asked him to do,
There was just one answer he'd give you,
Just one answer, high and shrill,
"Ain't sayin' I won't, ain't sayin' I will!"

He always walked with a kind of waver,
And his high cracked voice was all of a quaver,
And as for teeth, he just had two,
But nobody telled *him* what to do.

You'd say in an easy sort of way,
"Blount, can't you help me get in my hay?"
And he'd just cackle, would Mr. Blount,
"Ain't sayin' I will, ain't sayin' I won't."

Or, "Look here, Blount, you're getting thinner,
Step to the kitchen now, and get some dinner."
And he'd just cackle, would Mr. Blount,
"Ain't sayin' I will, ain't sayin' I won't."

Cold weather, warm weather, wet or dry,
Binding the corn, or cutting the rye,
Mending fences or splitting wood,
Things old Blount said he did *good*,
But ask him to do them, and he'd quaver still,
"Ain't sayin' I won't, ain't sayin' I will."

Ah, Gabriel, Gabriel, in the skies,
When you blow your trumpet and shout "Arise!"
And we all stand up, you will hear Mr. Blount,
"Ain't sayin' I will, ain't sayin' I won't!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Clean teeth alone cannot give you the mouth of youth

FORHAN'S is of course an excellent dentifrice.

Dentists will tell you there is no more gently thorough and honest preparation for cleaning teeth.

This dentifrice was prepared by a dentist, R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., and it is manufactured today according to a dentist's exacting standard of accuracy, safety and purity.

But years of experience at the chair had shown Dr. Forhan that the healthy mouth needs sound gums as well as sound teeth. In fact, he became known throughout the dental profession for a preparation he devised and used as an aid in the treatment of gums. The reputation of this preparation spread. Dentists employed it in their practice.

Then it was suggested that the benefits of this treatment should be extended to the patient's daily hygiene. By care in the home, the patient could supplement the good work of his dentist.

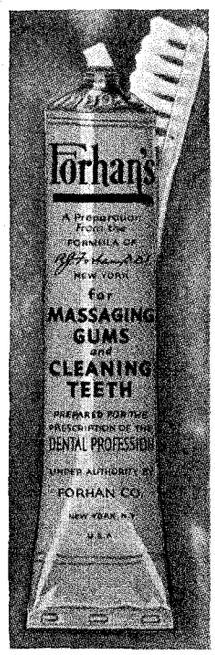
In this way the present Forhan's dentifrice was created to serve a double purpose—to clean the teeth and at the same time give the gums the care they need.

Used as recommended, with massage at the time of brushing, it helps to protect the mouth of youth and keep it in sound good health.

Even in the healthiest mouth, the use of Forhan's is important. It is always better to prevent disease from getting a start than to treat it afterward.

The safe thing, the wise thing to do, is to adopt Forhan's now. When you brush your teeth and massage your gums, you will then give them both the care which will show its benefits with every passing year.

Forhan's comes in two sizes, 35¢ and 60¢—a few cents more than the ordinary toothpaste and well worth it. Forhan Company, Inc., New York. Forhan's Ltd., Montreal.



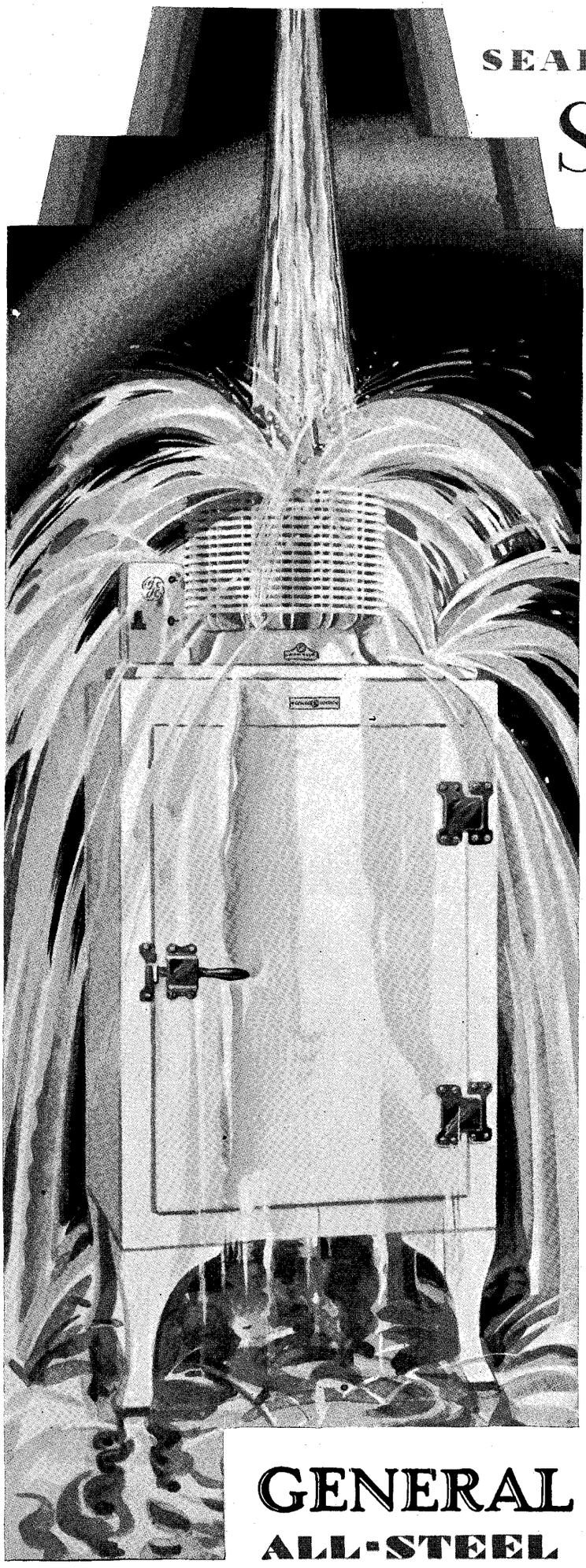
Forhan's

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

Any mouth may have pyorrhea and at forty the odds are

4 out of 5

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



SEALED IN STEEL

SO TROUBLE PROOF

that even drowned in water . . . it still runs on

So TROUBLE-PROOF that of the hundreds of thousands of owners, *not one* has paid a cent for service

THEY submerged it in water—and it still ran on. Think of the significance of such a test to you! Dust, dirt, moisture, rust—that lead to breakdowns and repair bills—are *powerless* to halt the operation of General Electric mechanism. In that small round casing on top of every General Electric Refrigerator, the entire mechanism is *sealed in steel!*

Here is a refrigerator that gives you all the advantages of electric refrigeration—and a great deal more besides. A mechanism so efficient that your electric current bills are cut to a few cents a day. An incredible quietness of operation the day you buy—and *always.* A freezing regulator that is right at your finger-tips. A snow white porcelain-lined cabinet that will wear like steel —because it is *all-steel.*

Years have passed since the first General Electric Refrigerators started running—and still they run on! *Time itself* has failed to check their trouble-free efficiency. Years have passed, yet—of the hundreds of thousands of owners—*not one* has paid a cent for service!

Prices now start as low as $205 at the factory —and most people buy on our easy time payment plan. For our illustrated booklet, address Section D-5, Electric Refrigeration Dept. of General Electric Co., Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Join us in the General Electric Hour, broadcast every Saturday evening, on a nation-wide N. B. C. network.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATOR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION ▾ AND ▾ SOCIAL ▾ SERVICE

WHO ROLLED AWAY THE STONE?

MARK HIMSELF WAS WITNESS to the fact of the Resurrection.

He was the young man in white who spoke to the affrighted women when they looked into the sepulcher on that first Easter morning.

It was Mark who had "followed with Jesus" into the Garden of Gethsemane on that tremendously fateful night of the divine tragedy, when Jesus tarried with prayer while His disciples slept, awaiting the coming of Judas and the agony of Golgotha.

It was Mark who overheard Jesus say that on the third day He would rise again; he whose cloak was torn off during the struggle when Jesus was arrested by the Temple Guard; he, his curiosity naturally aroused by what he had overheard in the garden, who preceded Mary Magdalene and the other women to the tomb, and was there found by them, when they discovered that the stone had been rolled away, and that the body of their Lord had been removed.

This is one of the surprizing conclusions to which Frank Morison comes in his book, "Who Moved the Stone?" (The Century Company, New York), a searching psychological analysis of the Scriptural records of Jesus' crucifixion, death, and resurrection tending to show that the resurrection is a historical fact. The author's name, we are told, is a pseudonym, concealing a British lay writer of some note.

A significant feature of "Who Moved the Stone?" is the fact, as stated by the author, that it is "essentially a confession, the inner story of a man who originally set out to write one kind of book and found himself compelled by the sheer force of circumstances to write another."

By the application of rigid tests, Mr. Morison disposes of the various theories that have been used to explain away the resurrection; for instance, that Jesus did not die upon the cross, but recovered from His desperate wounds in the tomb; that Mary Magdalene and Mary the wife of Cleophas made a mistake as to the tomb; that Joseph of Arimathea removed the body to another grave; that it was stolen by the disciples themselves.

It is the inner evidence of the Gospel of St. Mark which compels Mr. Morison's attention. It "arrests even the uncritical reader by the granite sharpness of its details," he says, adding:

"And nowhere do we feel its realism more than in that strangely graphic description of the last hour of Christ's freedom.

"This is surely no merely literary creation of a secondary age.

"Who would have invented that story of the disciples falling to sleep out of sheer weariness in the gravest hour of their master's peril; or that touch about the twice-repeated awakening, as He turned softly to them at intervals from His communing under the distant trees; or His permissive words, when His personal crisis was past and the peace of decision had come to Him: 'Sleep on now and take your rest,' to be followed shortly, as the glare of the advancing torches became visible, with 'Arise, let us be going, for he that betrayeth me is at hand'?

"This is obviously a true history of that never-to-be-forgotten night.

"It spares no feelings, least of all those of the disciples themselves.

"It stands out as a stark and imperishable record of one of the master episodes of human history. And if there be one thing which clinches and confirms the veracity of the narrative it is surely that curiously irrelevant incident of the young man whose cloak was snatched from him in the struggle, and who fled naked into the night."

The arresting thing in the women's adventure at the tomb, points out Mr. Morison, is that they were anticipated by some one who had an equal interest in it, and who had apparently set out from Jerusalem a few minutes earlier than themselves. Says the author:

"There is not the slightest hint or suggestion of anything supernatural in the presence of this young man, as Saint Mark relates the story.

"He is merely a fourth party in an unusual adventure.

"He was probably as much surprized by the arrival of the women as they were startled and terrified by his presence.

"Directly we begin to think of this young man not as an imaginary visitant from the skies but as a solid reality of that never-to-be-forgotten morning, we get a situation of extraordinary interest."

But who had moved the great stone from the door of the sepulcher?

The evidence, we are told, is that it could not have been removed by a single pair of hands, and there is no trace of the women meeting any body of men who were capable of moving it. Yet we have to account for the moving of the stone and the arousing of a young man in Jerusalem to such a high pitch of excitement and curiosity that he lost no time in going personally to the grave. And we read on:

"The only way in which any one in Jerusalem could have known that something unusual had taken place at the grave of Jesus before the women had reached it, was by the direct report of some one who had just returned. And curiously enough, the only people who exactly fit this description are the guards of the Gospels!

"But if as the darkest hour of night began to turn softly to the gray of dawn, a party of excited men broke into the narrow streets of the old city declaring that something was amiss with the tomb of the Nazarene, then one does indeed begin to understand how more than one sleeper might have been drawn from his bed to discover what this unaccustomed commotion was about, and to hear something of the purport of the strange conversations which ensued.

"And, if among those who listened, or to whom swift rumor came by other means, there was one man who had made that perilous journey to the garden of Gethsemane, and had heard those strange words fall from the lips of Christ, who shall describe with what haste he would seize whatever clothing was near at hand, and, rushing forth, run, as only an intensely moved and excited man could run, to the garden of the resurrection?"

Whatever the physical or dogmatic consequences may be,

DE PROFUNDIS

By Rollo de Caen

OUT of the depths have I cried unto Thee:
"Lord, hear my cry!"
The answer comes in the smile of a friend
Passing nigh.
Out of the depths have I cried unto Thee:
"Lord, still my wo!"
The answer comes in the voice of a friend,
Comforting, low.
Out of the depths have I cried unto Thee:
"Lord, heal my pain!"
The answer comes in the tears of a friend,
Sympathy's rain.
Out of the depths have I cried unto Thee:
"Lord, make me strong!"
The hand of a friend is laid on mine,
Clasping it long.
Out of the depths have I cried unto Thee:
"Clear Thou my doubt!"
The answer comes in the faith of friends,
Encamping about.

—*The Homiletic Review, New York.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

says Mr. Morison, he can not and does not believe that the body of Jesus of Nazareth rested in Joseph's garden "during any part of that period which is contemporary with the rise of Christianity." For, he reasons—

"Whether we turn to the two dependent Gospels, Saint Matthew and Saint Luke; to the comparatively unorthodox Gospel of Saint Peter, to the Gospel of Saint John, to the Emmaus document preserved by Saint Luke, or to the admittedly primitive Marcan fragment itself, we find the same consistent and unvarying witness to the disappearance of the body. If the situation had been the other way round; if we had been asked to believe something which was denied by every solitary manuscript which has survived the centuries, how solid and unanswerable would that cumulative and absolutely unanimous denial appear! What play would be made by the dialectician with the fact that not the smallest chink or loophole had been left for doubt!

"Surely, it would be contended, the real truth must have blundered somewhere to the light.

"Yet in all the varied literature from that far-off time, written under different skies by men of varying temperaments, possest by obviously divergent theories of the true course of those memorable events, there has come down to us no hint or suggestion that the facts about the grave were other than those substantially recorded in the Gospel according to St. Mark.

"However disconcerting the fact may be, the literary verdict is unanimous, and must at least be given its due weight by the impartial mind."

Again, after analyzing the natural causes of the women's terror when they found a young man in the otherwise empty tomb:

"Test it where we will, this story has the peculiar and authentic ring of truth.

"It does not read like a story invented many years afterward to lend color and support to the Christian theory of the resurrection.

"It looks far more like an original recollection of an actual event."

The moving of the stone was never ascribed to the Lord Himself, the author suggests, "because there were men in Jerusalem who knew the real facts concerning what happened during those dark hours which preceded the dawn on Sunday." Our attention is turned to the story of the Temple Guard which had been posted about the tomb. Convinced, then, that Jesus appeared to James and said: "My brother, eat thy bread, for the Son of Man is arisen from among them that sleep," Mr. Morison thus states his view of what occurred at the tomb:

"I have an impression, not solely dependent upon this isolated passage in the Gospel of the Hebrews, that as dawn approached in that quiet garden, something happened which caused one of the watchers hurriedly to awaken his companions, and to proceed to a closer inspection of the tomb. It may have been only the stirring of the trees, or the clanging of a gate in the night breeze. It may have been something more definite and disquieting, such as that which later shook and utterly humbled the proud and relentless spirit of St. Paul. 'He appeared unto Cephas. . . . He appeared unto the twelve. . . . He appeared unto James . . . lastly, as to one born out of due season, he appeared unto me.' Did he appear also to 'the Servant of the Priest'?

"If that were so, then we should indeed have stumbled, almost unconsciously, upon the true answer to one of the profoundest questions which has engaged the thought of the Church from the time of the Early Fathers to our own, viz.: why it was that, despite the wavering of tradition concerning the locality of the appearances, the disciples were so immovably convinced that the resurrection itself took place in the early hours of Sunday morning.

"There may be, and, as the writer thinks, there certainly is, a profoundly historical basis for that much-disputed sentence in the Apostles' Creed—'the third day He rose again from the dead.'"

THOSE WICKED ARMY CHAPLAINS

WAR IS UNCHRISTIAN and should not have the blessing of the Church in any form.

The office of Army chaplain, therefore, is a wicked anachronism, and should be abolished.

"There is no more justification," in short, "for being a chaplain in the Army or Navy than there is for being a chaplain in a speak-easy."

This reasoning, with its startling conclusion, the newspapers tell us, stirred up a small tempest of criticism when it was put forth by the Rev. Dr. Peter Ainslie, pastor of the Christian Temple, Baltimore, in a Lenten sermon, which he preached at Washington in the First Congregational Church—the church which President Coolidge was wont to attend.

CHAPLAINS IN SPEAK-EASIES

Says the Rev. Dr. Peter Ainslie of Baltimore, would be no more inappropriate than are chaplains in the Army.

The dramatic joker in the episode, the correspondents say, lay in the fact that the regular pastor of the Washington church, Dr. Jason Noble Pierce, is himself an Army chaplain, and that the present chief of Army chaplains, Colonel Yates, was sitting directly in front of the visiting minister when the speak-easy epigram was uttered. But Dr. Ainslie says he was unaware of these facts.

Things began to happen at once, we are told, and the press criticisms of the Baltimore pastor's remarks ranged from the New York *Herald Tribune's* denunciation of it as a "blatantly outrageous slander on the chaplains" to the New Haven *Journal-Courier's* defense of it on the ground that "we shall never have entirely done with war until such statements are received with equanimity." Letters came pouring in upon Dr. Ainslie by hundreds, but for every one denouncing him there were five congratulating and commending him, he told a reporter of the Baltimore *Sun*. Dr. Pierce, in whose church he had preached, at once wrote him a long and indignant open letter, saying:

"In my judgment, you have insulted your country, insulted the churches of the United States, and insulted en masse the chaplains of the Army and the Navy.

"You stated that the World War was carried on by so-called Christian nations, that the responsibility for it, therefore, rested upon the Christian Church, and that churches and nations were indifferent and unconcerned with underlying questions of right or wrong.

"That statement maligns the United States and our churches.

"You have no right to ignore the underlying moral issues, and to fail to distinguish between the will for peace, which characterizes America, and the will for war, which has animated other parts of the world."

To this Dr. Ainslie replied in a letter equally long, apologizing for the unwitting discourtesy to his host, but holding to his main point unrepentantly—thus:

"My Government made one of the greatest days in history, when on January 15, 1929, it passed an act that made war an outlaw. I believe Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Kellogg, and the Senate meant exactly what they said. The governments of the world have concurred in it, and we must henceforth look for gradual disarmament. Now the next move is for churches to withdraw their chaplains from an institution that is outlawed."

Dr. Ainslie finds a warm supporter in the Baltimore *Sun*, which accuses the Washington pastor of "a barrack-room attack upon a man whose sweetness of spirit compels him to incorporate in his preaching a literal application of the principles of the Sermon on the Mount."

On the other hand, in the opinion of the Omaha *World-Herald*, "If the chaplain is an anomaly in the Army or Navy, then so are the Red Cross nurse, the stretcher-bearer, the ambulance driver, and other angels of mercy on the battle-field."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DODGE BROTHERS

NEW CARS THAT KEEP FAITH WITH A GOOD NAME

Dodge Brothers policies of today and Dodge Brothers policies of fifteen years ago are identical in their adherence to one primary principle—to build better motor cars as efficiently and economically as it is possible to build them. » » Dodge Brothers two new cars, the new Six and the new Eight-in-Line, are outstanding values not simply because they are low-priced, but because there is in them the goodness and soundness that the world learned as long as fifteen years ago to associate with the Dodge Brothers name.

A NEW ROOMIER SIX

$835

AND UP, F. O. B. FACTORY

A NEW EIGHT-IN-LINE

$1095

AND UP, F. O. B. FACTORY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUR ONE MILLION DRUG ADDICTS

"SH-H-H! HE'S A SNIFFER."

The two looked at Wheeler in a corner of the cattle-boat cabin taking his "shot."

It was a new phenomenon to Charles S. Kendall, he tells us in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), but he has learned more—since that trip on the cattle-boat—about the "dope" peril with which even school children are surrounded.

It is said that there are a million addicts in this country—that virtually one person in every hundred takes drugs regularly.

But they should not be condemned out of hand.

"If we think of these people as wilful abusers of their physical and mental health, it is one thing," says Mr. Kendall; "but if

PEDDLING RATTLESNAKES TO CHILDREN

Would do less harm, we are told, than bootleggers were about to do by peddling this million dollars' worth of opiates when seized.

we realize that these people are not 'fiends,' but sick men and women, our attitude must change."

The habit is soon fastened on the victim, we read. Regular daily doses will make addicts of the average person in a month, and of particularly susceptible persons in ten days.

Let us see how extensive the danger is said to be:

"The United States uses the most opium derivatives per annum, leading the world with thirty-six grains per capita. India is next with twenty-seven grains; France, four; England, three; Germany, two; China, two; Italy, one. These figures appeared as the result of the League of Nations survey in 1923.

"Our problem is evident.

"In spite of all the laws we have against the use of drugs to the extent of addiction, we have our one million addicts. We can not call them all spineless weaklings, altho some may be. We can not go on misunderstanding them and forcing them to hide away from a merciless society. Authorities have yet to find a person who takes the drug for 'pipe-dreams' and sensual pleasure. These unfortunates derive no pleasure from it—only relief from pain. We certainly see the folly of arresting them and giving them their drugs free of charge.

"What shall we do?

"'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' Intelligent understanding of the problem—thorough education of school children as to the inevitable and terrible consequences of the use of drugs, will make the children as wary as they now are of spiders and mushrooms.

"If the public can be taught that the man who steps on a coiled rattlesnake is in no more danger of being terribly poisoned than the man who takes drugs, the numbers of new addicts will fall off to a minimum. It is, after all, a matter of education.

"Some say that Prohibition has caused addicts, but general reports show this to be false.

"The Department of Health of Los Angeles reports that of five hundred registered drug addicts on their lists, only three claim to have acquired the habit since the Prohibition Law went into effect."

"CHRISTIAN" TREATMENT OF JEWS

IT'S HARD TO BE A JEW among "Christians."

Discrimination dogs his steps—it has since Roman soldiers crucified One to vent their anti-Semitism.

"He must," writes Dr. Frank Gavin, a professor in the General Theological Seminary, "acquit himself in advance of trial of indictments prepared before he came into court—nay, more—of condemnations passed before evidence was collected."

Small wonder, then, writes Dr. Gavin in *The Living Church* (Episcopal), that "protective hardness encases the conduct of those who feel their outsideness."

Dr. Gavin tells us, for instance, that it is three times as hard for Jewish boys to enter certain medical colleges as for other boys. Often they have to try from five to forty-six colleges before they can secure admission, and we read:

"Last year some six hundred such boys, who could not prosecute their studies in medicine here, made application at Edinburgh, of whom but thirty could secure places. Of Americans studying medicine abroad a disproportionate number are constituted of Jewish boys who could not secure admission to an American medical college.

"Many of these boys are well above the average in intellectual preparation, the capacity for consistent hard work, and the keen desire to study medicine.

"Lest it be thought that a prospective medical student, rejected again and again, is not likely timber for the profession, Dean Schwitalla's paper, delivered last winter, gives the verdict of the St. Louis University Medical College on such cases: the evidence is clear and unmistakable—the so-called 'multi-applicants' furnish not the worst but the most promising material, on the basis of class standing, grades, and general competence. Because a boy's name happens to be Greenblatt he experiences obstacles which would not come his way did he bear an Anglo-Saxon name.

"If the quota system in colleges and universities exists to prevent the dominance by the Jew of the tone of the undergraduate life of the college, it is out of place in a professional school, where the best competence and ability must be secured and trained, for the public good. Discrimination can not be justified on grounds of common sense; why penalize society and the public weal by excluding keenly alert and intelligent possibilities from making their potential contributions to the general good?

"The Jew is, of course, an individualist.

"He tends to an originality and independence which mystifies, baffles—and often flouts—the easy-going group action of typically non-Jewish society. But such individualism and instinctive independence are valuable assets in life—especially in the scientific world, where all the sedulous training of the student is designed to assist him to an independent and fresh view of evidence."

Such discrimination, says Dr. Gavin, makes for the development of all those things against which our religion is doing battle: embitterment of life, constriction of personality, frustration of vocation, cramping and paralysis of capacity, incentive and creative powers. "It offends every principle of fairness. It flouts every canon of social integrity and honest dealing of man with man."

But its evils do not stop here, and this is a point to be remembered:

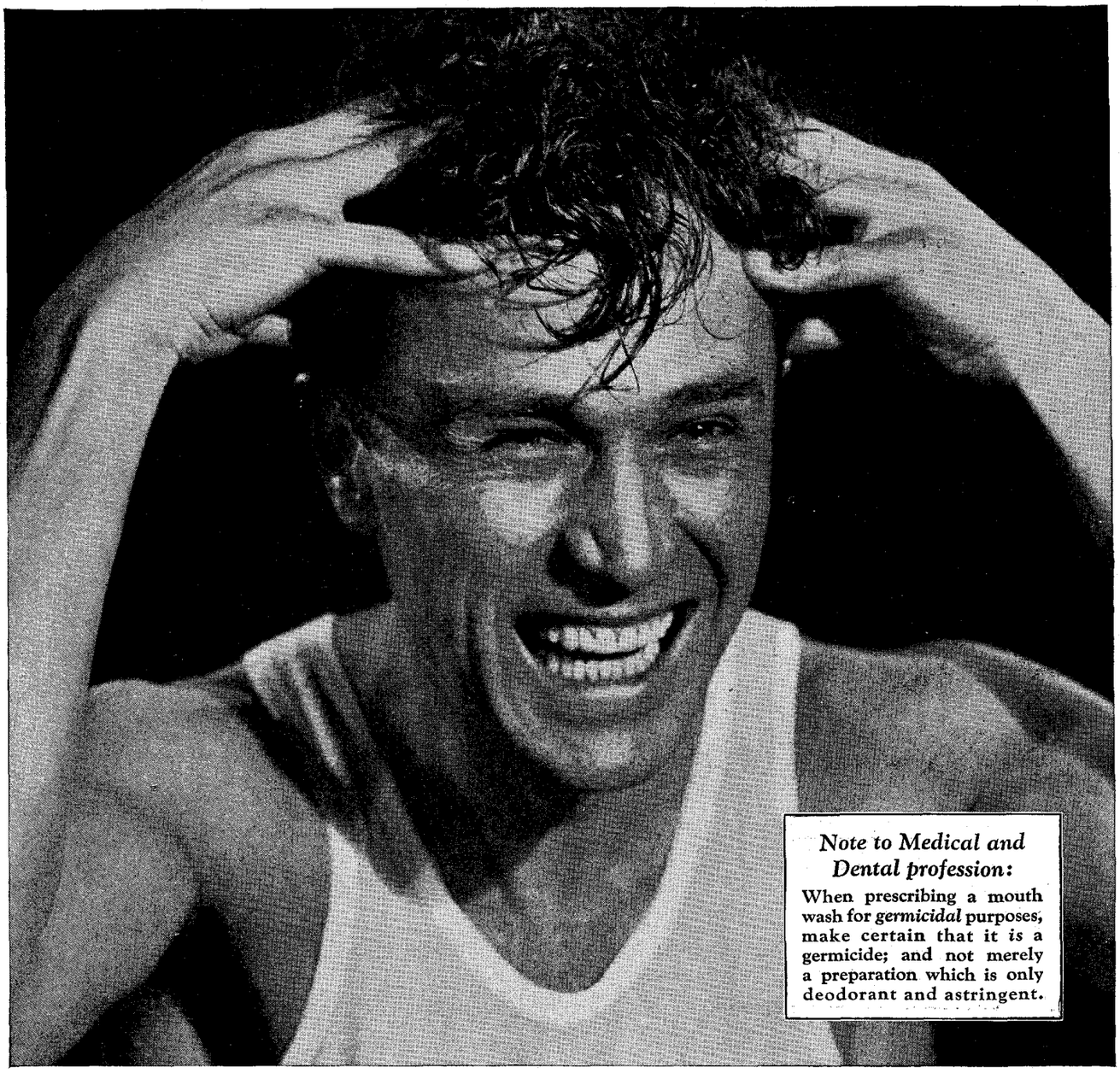
"The instances, momentous in number and appalling in the aggregate, where anti-Semitism operates in hostile discrimination against the Jew—socially, politically, economically, or culturally—do the Jew less harm (great as it is) than they do the non-Jew. The stultification of principle and the release of evil instincts are corrosive and subversive of the essential qualities of Christianity.

"The crippling and paralyzing effect of non-Christian actions by alleged Christians vitiates the effective power of their Faith in their lives.

"How can Jews ever respect or love the religion of Christians who experience in daily life such unchristian treatment from the profest followers of Christ?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Once a week do this . . . .



Invigorates scalp . . . CHECKS DANDRUFF

WHENEVER you wash your hair—and most people do it once a week—douse full strength Listerine on the scalp either before or after the rinse. Then massage the scalp and hair vigorously for several minutes.

You will be simply delighted by the wonderful feeling of cleanness and scalp exhilaration that follows this treatment.

Moreover, it is unquestionably one of the best treatments for dandruff—to prevent it, and to overcome it once it has started.

Many hundreds of people have told us that since making Listerine a part of the weekly shampoo, their scalp has felt better, their hair has looked more attractive, and is entirely free from loose dandruff.

Of course, if dandruff does get a start, it will be necessary to repeat the Listerine treatment systematically for several days, using a little olive oil in conjunction with it if the scalp or hair is excessively dry.

Listerine checks dandruff because it attacks infection that causes it, removes and dissolves the particles of loose dandruff and heals and soothes the scalp. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LISTERINE

kills 200,000,000 germs in 15 seconds

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

SO-CALLED NEW PLANET MAY BE SOMETHING ELSE

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM discovered beyond Neptune may not be the ninth major planet predicted by the late Prof. Percival Lowell.

Doubt has been cast upon its planetary nature by computations made at Lowell Observatory, where it was discovered. Dr. V. M. Slipher, director, has so telegraphed to Science Service, which conveys the announcement in a special number of its *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). It says:

"A month ago, the discovery of a faint heavenly object that seemed to conform to the expected orbit of the ninth planet thrilled the world.

"Now, it seems possible that astronomers may eventually concede that the Lowell Observatory astronomers discovered, not the expected major planet, but a unique asteroid or an extraordinary comet-like object.

Keystone photograph

WHERE CENSUS MACHINES TURN US INTO STATISTICS

"Such a discovery will still be rated as one of the most important in the history of astronomy, perhaps even more important than if it really had been the planet for which the search was being made.

"That 'planet X' is not the Lowell planet is to be inferred from the data telegraphed by Dr. Slipher, director of the Lowell Observatory. The Lowell orbit-computations give the eccentricity as slightly more than nine-tenths, meaning that the object sweeps through space in a greatly elongated ellipse, far flatter than the orbit of any known planet, and more like that of a comet. The object's path is far more inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit than any major planet.

"Dr. Slipher reports the distance of the object from the sun as forty-one and three-tenths times that of the earth, far more distant than any known body in the solar system. This is approximately the distance of the planet Lowell predicted.

"Even more startling is Dr. Slipher's report that the greatest diameter of the object's orbit is such that it sweeps out into space forty billion miles from its position closest to the sun.

"This is far greater than any distance hitherto measured within the solar system. The object has just begun to recede from its closest approach to the sun.

"The first intimation that the object discovered by Lowell Observatory is not the ninth planet was contained in an announcement, on April 5, of an orbit computed by A. C. Bower and F. L. Whipple, under the direction of Prof. A. O. Leuschner of the University of California.

"Informed telegraphically of the Lowell computations, Professor Leuschner issued the following telegraphic statement to Science Service:

"'The Lowell result confirms the possible high eccentricity announced by us on April 5. Among the possibilities are a large asteroid, greatly disturbed in its orbit by close approach to a major planet such as Jupiter. Or it may be one of many long-period planetary objects yet to be discovered, or a bright cometary object.

"'I have frequently referred to the close orbital and physical relationship of minor planets and comets. High eccentricity and small mass would seem to eliminate object as being planet X, predicted by Lowell, and signify an unexpected discovery, nevertheless of highest astronomical importance and interest on account of the great distance of an object in the solar system at discovery.'

"Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, interviewed telegraphically, said:

"'The preliminary orbit indicates a remarkable type of member of the solar system, not comparable with known asteroids and comets, and perhaps of greater importance in cosmogony than would be another major planet beyond Neptune.'"

That the new planet may soon diminish so much in brightness as to be invisible to even the largest telescopes is suggested in a later issue of *The Bulletin*. Then, we are told, it may be lost for several centuries, and may possibly never be recovered, unless its path is calculated very accurately while it is visible. We read:

"This possibility was seen by Prof. Armin O. Leuschner [quoted above,] in a statement made to Science Service. Dr. Leuschner said: 'The Lowell orbit agrees closely with our orbit V, but our limited material still admits other solutions. If the Lowell orbit, and our orbit V, are near the truth, the object is receding from the sun in its course toward aphelion, and will gradually diminish in brightness beyond the power of the largest telescopes. Only with a very accurate orbit could it be recovered after several centuries.'"

MACHINES THAT HELP IN THE CENSUS

THE VAST ARRAY OF INFORMATION collected and tabulated accurately and quickly in this year's census makes necessary the use of mechanical equipment, says the New York *Times*.

This will make possible the compilation of the returns within the three-year period which the census law demands. The writer goes on:

"A card system of tabulation was first introduced in the census of 1890.

"This system has been perfected; the machines have been greatly increased in size and complexity.

"Under the present system of machine tabulation the various details as to individuals are transferred from the schedules to a card, by means of a mechanical punch, the position of the hole on the card indicating the particular fact to be recorded.

"The cards thus punched are first run through a machine to count the total number of the population in a few simple classes; next, they are separated into groups according to sex, color, and nativity, by an automatic sorting-machine which will take care of four hundred cards a minute.

"Then the cards are run several times in different combinations through the electric tabulating machine, which is capable also of handling four hundred cards a minute.

"This machine not only counts the cards but records sixty items of information relative to the individual, and prints the results on large sheets.

"Were it not for these machines it would be utterly impossible to publish the results of the census with the completeness now established, without long delays and a cost beyond the ability of any government to pay.

"The whole system of census-taking and reporting has been carried to a point in America where our leadership is acknowledged.

"This is one of the activities of the Government which is extraordinarily well done, and we Americans may feel proud of the scientific skill which is shown by our officials in carrying on this very important agency of government."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DO YOU SMOKE WHEN YOU'RE FLUSTERED?

. . . COME DOWN TO "HAPPY-MOUTH" IN COOLER SMOKE!

When you're not getting away with something you're supposed to do well . . . do you smoke lots of cigarettes? That's one time to smoke Spuds. Then, at least, you'd be mouth-happy! Spud's cooler smoke leaves your mouth and throat in moist-cool comfort. Spud smoke is created 16% cooler to heighten your enjoyment of Spud's full tobacco flavor . . . to keep your tobacco senses always alive to Spud's choice leaf and blend. This is why smokers from coast to coast hail Spud as the great, new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands, 20 for 20c. The Axton Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

MENTHOL-COOLED **SPUD** CIGARETTES

JUDGE SPUD...Not by first puff, but by first pack. Surprise soon forgotten . . . continued coolness heightens enjoyment of full tobacco flavor.

"SMOKE 16% COOLER BY TEST"...a little book telling how Spud's greater coolness was proved scientifically and what it means to you...sent gladly on request.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

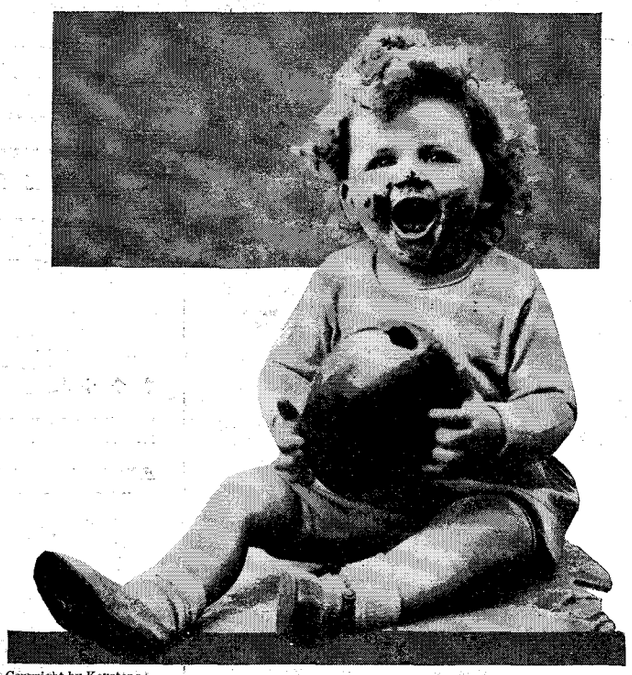
SUGAR AS A FOOD FOR CHILDREN

"I WANT SOME CANDY!"

This cry of the child indicates a "natural craving," say some advisers, and baby should, therefore, have the candy.

Hours later, when mother is walking the floor with a case of infant stomachache, the adviser is elsewhere enjoying peaceful slumber.

This vital home topic is touched upon in a report of the Committee on Nutritional Problems of the American Public Health Association, recently presented to the Association's section on Foods, Drugs, and Nutrition, which we find in *The American Journal of Public Health* (New York). The committee thinks that recent efforts to emphasize the undoubted value of sugar as a food may foster the mistaken idea that it may be used to replace other foods that are equally indispensable.



Copyright by Keystone

BABY'S "NATURAL CRAVING" GETTING INTO FULL PLAY

Children, normally, are active, and spend more calories in proportion to their weight than most adults; but the children, the committee reminds us, are growing at the same time, and ought to get liberal supplies of proteins, vitamins, and mineral elements along with their calories. From the nutritional standpoint, therefore, it believes that sugar should be cautiously used in feeding children, lest it displace too much of the foods which can do what it can not. We read further:

"We sometimes hear of the 'natural craving' of children for sweets; but what sweets do we find in nature? Never do we find in nature such concentrated and isolated forms of sugar as are found in the grocery and confectioners' shops. Sugar is, essentially, a bait; or in Bunge's words, 'not only an aliment but also a condiment, and easily lends itself, as all such things do, to abuse.'

"Too much sugar may spoil the appetite for other foods of much more pronounced value in nutrition, and it may displace these more important foods in meeting the calory needs of the body, with the result that there may be a shortage of some essential mineral element or vitamin.

"It is argued that sugar is good for active children, because it is a 'quick fuel,' and the use of sugar by athletes during endurance contests is cited in support of this idea. The idea has some basis, but it is greatly overworked, if not actually perverted. Who would seriously claim that the concentration of sugar which can be borne by the stomach of an athlete would be equally well suited to the still developing stomach of the growing child?

"In our judgment, the practical lesson to be learned from the newer knowledge of nutrition is the great importance to health (at all ages and especially in childhood) of giving a more prominent place to what McCollum has called 'the protective foods,' milk, fruit, and some of the vegetables; and that a 'more tolerant' attitude toward sweets for children is not justified except in so far as the use of sugar and other sweets may be practically helpful in preserving the protective foods or facilitating their attractive preparation.

"A liberal amount of ice-cream may be good—they may like it because of its sweetness, and they will almost certainly be benefited by the extra milk and cream which they thus get.

"Without multiplying illustrations, it may be said that, in general, the proper place of sugar in the food supplies and eating habits of children is not in concentrated forms, nor in the indiscriminate sweetening of all kinds of foods, but rather as a preservative and flavor to facilitate the introduction into the child's dietary of larger amounts of fruit and milk."

HOW COMMON THINGS WORK—XIII

HOUSEHOLD DEVICES: THE TELEPHONE

AMERICA IS THE LAND OF THE TELEPHONE. Nowhere else in the world is it so truly a household necessity.

It is hard to see how we ever did without it.

We are accustomed to think of the telephone as a device for conveying sound to a distance, but no sound is really conveyed. The telephone is merely a device for reproducing sound at a distance. The transmitter is a small generator in which the vibrations of the voice produce a vibratory electrical current. It is this that travels over the wire, and when it reaches the receiver, perhaps hundreds of miles away, it reproduces the original sound by causing a metal disk to vibrate.

You do not really hear your friend's voice, when you listen at the telephone.

What you hear is a reproduction of that voice, produced only a fraction of an inch from your ear. Says Alfred M. Butler in his "Household Physics" (M. Barrows & Company, Boston):

"In the phonograph, sound-waves, set up by the human voice, set up vibrations in a disk, and these sound-waves may be again set up when the disk is made to vibrate by mechanical means.

"Any change in the magnetic field about a closed coil will set up a current in that coil. Now soft iron is very permeable to magnetic lines, and, therefore, when it is placed in a field, the lines, instead of spreading out through the air, concentrate in the iron. Any movement of the iron changes these lines. If a coil is placed over a pole of the magnet, and an iron disk is placed near the end of the magnet, the lines, as they change, when the iron disk moves back and forth, will be cut by the coil, in which a current will be induced. If the ends of the coil are connected with a coil on a similar magnet-pole, the current flowing in this second coil will alternately strengthen and weaken this second magnet, as the induced current alternates in its direction. An iron disk placed close to this pole will thus be attracted in varying degrees, according to the changes produced by the vibration of the iron disk at the other end. The disk vibrations produced by the sound-waves from a person speaking will thus be reproduced at the other end of the line. These two receivers thus connected form a simple telephone circuit. Our modern telephone has been developed by the addition of batteries, transmitter, and transformer.

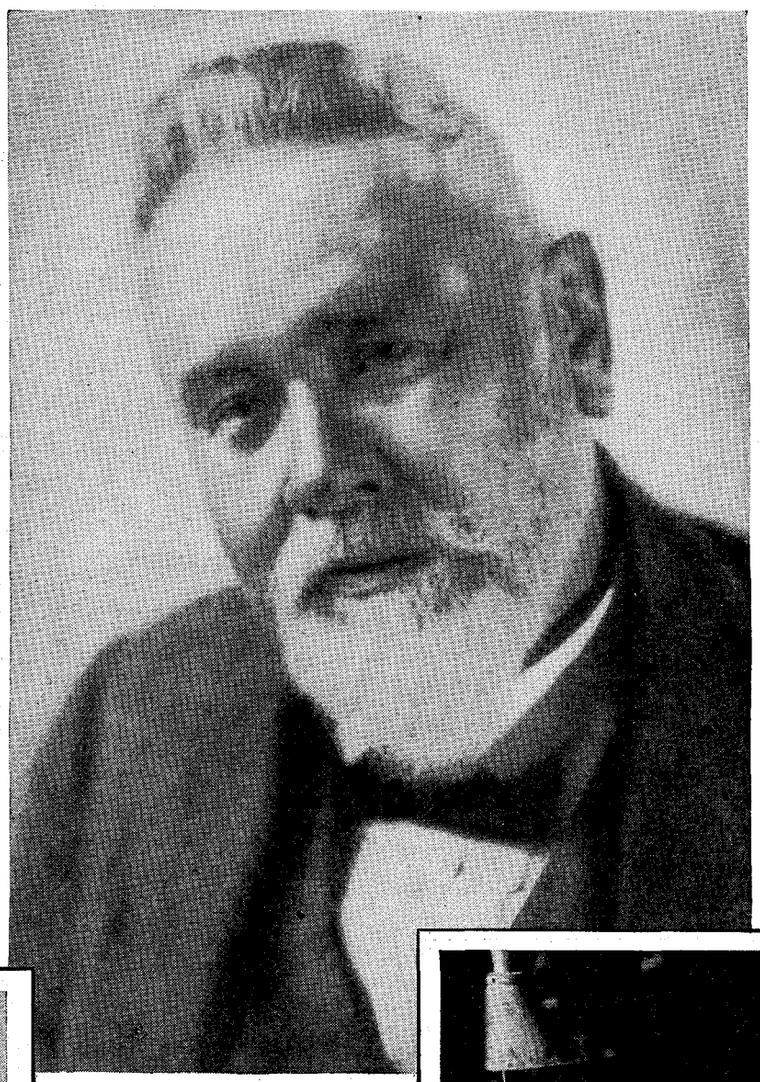
"The figure [on page 38] represents a microphone.

"It consists of a wooden base, to which are fastened a carbon-plate and a flexible copper strip. Fastened to the upper end of this copper strip is a piece of copper wire, which rests against the carbon. By means of thumb-screw the pressure between the carbon and the copper may be very delicately adjusted, so that the slightest vibration of the base-board will produce a change in this pressure. Let us attach the secured ends to a cell with a telephone-receiver in the circuit, and place a watch upon the horizontal board. The vibrations set up in the board by the ticking watch change the contact between the copper and carbon. Variations in the strength of the current flowing through them are produced, and are perceptible in the receiver, so that the ticking of the watch is plainly heard. In the modern Blake transmitter the carbon has been replaced by a little cup of granulated carbon, and a soft-iron diaphragm replaces the wooden base. Modern receivers are made of horse-shoe magnets to get an increased effect."

In their "New Practical Physics" (Macmillan Company, New York), Prof. Newton Henry Black of Harvard, and President Harvey N. Davis of Stevens Institute say in addition:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Teacher of half the Doctors of Europe"



· · he recommends yeast for 3 great modern ills

GERMANY'S most beloved medical figure—Geheimrat Professor Dr. Friedrich Kraus of Berlin!

Half the great doctors of Europe, it is said, have studied under Dr. Kraus. For 20 years he headed Germany's most important clinic.

For three great health troubles—constipation and disorders of digestion and the skin—Dr. Kraus urges the remarkable cleansing *food*, fresh yeast.

"Until recently," he says, "few people realized how injurious constipation is. Drastic cathartics and habit-forming pills often were depended on. Little was done to correct its cause.

"Yeast stimulates the intestines. Regular evacuations occur. Normal digestion is restored. Skin disorders such as pimples and boils are combated."

Eat 3 cakes daily of Fleischmann's Yeast. Each cake is rich in *two* precious vitamins—B and D. At grocers', restaurants, soda fountains. Directions on label.

"'Yeast will help you,' my doctor said"

(*Left*) "For some time I had suffered from intestinal trouble," *writes* MISS NORMA HENDERSON *from Toronto* (at right, in photograph). "I was very weak and had no appetite. Our doctor said yeast would do me a lot of good. And it *did!* My friends remark on how well I seem."

(*Right*) "Boils all over my back! I was miserable!" *writes* CLIFTON PRINCE, *Worcester, Mass.* "Seeing a cake of yeast under a microscope convinced me. It was full of living yeast plants! I started to eat it and the result was miraculous. Since then, all my family have eaten it. A doctor advised it for my grandchild. My son eats it as a laxative and tonic."

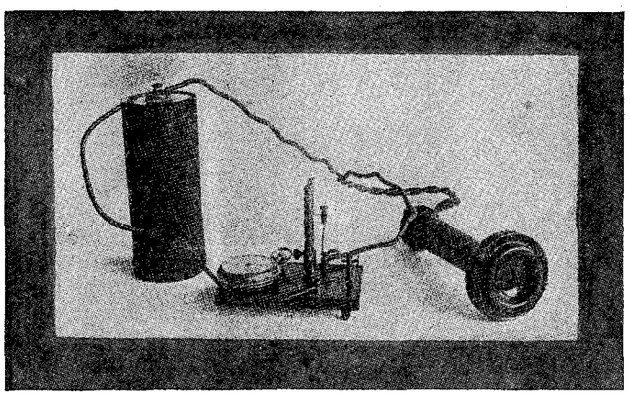
READ WHAT GREAT DOCTORS SAY · ·

DR. LORENZO CHERUBINI, Professor of Medical Pathology at the University of Rome, declares: "Yeast is invaluable in treating disturbances of the intestines, of digestion and of the skin."

DR. PAUL GERBER, noted Austrian internal specialist, says, "The creation of the 'sunshine' vitamin D by irradiating fresh yeast should be a boon to the millions who are indoors most of the day. Vitamin D builds hard bones and teeth and helps keep them strong."

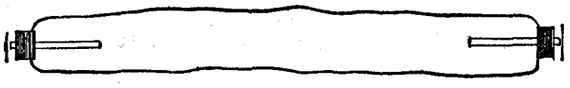
© 1930, Standard Brands Incorporated

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A MICROPHONE

"The modern telephone-transmitter is simply a carefully designed microphone. It contains a little box filled with granules of hard carbon. The front and the back of the box are polished plates of carbon, and the sides of the box are insulators. The front carbon is attached to the center of the diaphragm and moves in and out a little when the diaphragm vibrates. The other plate is fastened rigidly to the solid back of the case. A current from a battery flows to the front plate, then back through the granules to the other plate, and out along the telephone-line to a receiver. When the diaphragm moves back a little, it compresses the granules, their resistance decreases, and the current gets stronger and pulls the diaphragm of the receiver back also. When the transmitter diaphragm moves out, the current decreases and the receiver diaphragm moves out also. So all the motions of the transmitter diaphragm are reproduced by the receiver diaphragm. If one speaks into the transmitter, causing its diaphragm to move in a corresponding way, the



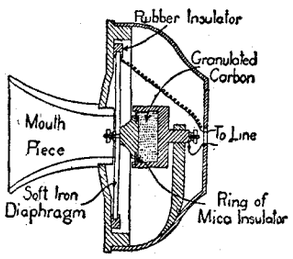
SIMPLE TELEPHONE CIRCUIT

receiver diaphragm moves in the same way and produces the same kind of waves in the surrounding air.

"This system is the one in use in all large cities. The battery is a large storage battery (or a generator) at the central station, and is used on all the lines that happen to be busy at any particular instant.

"In many country exchanges and on isolated lines another system, called the local-battery system, is used because it is cheaper to install and maintain. Even in cities something equivalent to this system is used on long-distance lines.

"In this system each subscriber's telephone set contains a few dry cells which are connected with his transmitter, as already described. But the varying current produced, instead of being sent directly out on the line, goes to a little induction-coil and back to the battery. The coil meanwhile sends out into the line an induced current that varies exactly as the primary current, but is at much higher voltage. This makes the 'line losses' much smaller, and so more energy gets through to the receiver than if the original current had been transmitted directly. This system is really better, electrically, than the central-battery system. It is not used in large cities, chiefly because of the trouble involved in keeping so many local batteries in proper working condition."



MICROPHONE TRANSMITTER

The most recent improvement in the telephone, which was really invented many years since, as described some time ago in the columns of THE DIGEST, is the dial system of signaling, in which the attendants at the central office are done away with, and every subscriber is enabled to make his own connection. The machinery by which this is effected, which is complicated and delicate, has been called "the nearest approach to the human brain yet devised by man."

The illustrations on this page are from "Household Physics" (Barrows) and "New Practical Physics" (Macmillan).

DEATH-MASKS TO TRAP CROOKS

CRIMINALS IN AUSTRIA NOWADAYS are captured with the aid of "death-masks of the living," a new method of crime detection and identification, devised by Dr. Alphonse Poller, Viennese anatomist.

This plan has been adopted by the police of Vienna, who have discarded the Bertillon finger-print system. Says Hyatt E. Gibson, in substance, in *Popular Science Monthly* (New York):

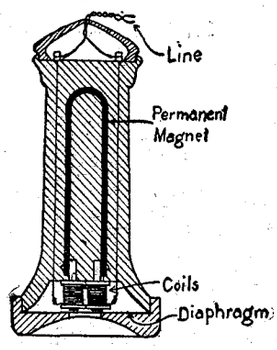
"The method is based on the use of 'negacoll,' an extremely plastic modeling material, by means of which amazingly accurate masks of both the living and the dead may be made quickly and easily.

"The Viennese rogues' gallery now resembles an old-time dime museum, filled with reproductions of the faces, noses, ears, and particularly the hands of all manner of law-breakers.

"Already several crooks have been trapt with the assistance of these casts.

"A few weeks ago, the body of a young man was found in a woods on the outskirts of Vienna.

"He had been strangled, and the murderer's finger-prints were still visible on the throat.



HORSESHOE RECEIVER

"A negacoll bust of the victim was identified by his relatives after he was buried, and the police arrested the strangler with the reproduction of his finger-prints on the cast as their only clue."

Negacoll, it seems, has proved useful for other purposes besides the making of masks of the living and the dead:

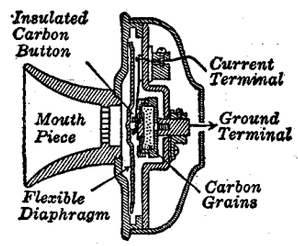
"Not long ago, a burglary was committed in a Vienna store, but the thieves were surprized while trying to crack a safe, and fled. The police called in Dr. Poller, who made a negacoll 'sculpture' of the safe door, showing accurate finger-print impressions. To catch the burglars took only a few days.

"In many ways negacoll is superior to clay and other substances used in making plaster casts. Fashioning a cast of a living person is a lengthy, laborious process, involving the danger of suffocating the subject by closing his pores.

"With negacoll a head may be reproduced inside half an hour.

"The usual death-mask presents only a sketchy likeness; the hair, for example, is never copied successfully, and to duplicate the back of the head is next to impossible. Through its great elasticity, negacoll produces an almost incredibly exact image, showing each individual hair on the head and the tiniest line in the face.

"In casts of the hands, the whorls on the finger-tips are so distinct that, when inked, they give accurate finger-prints.



CROSS SECTION OF TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER

"Models of birds made with negacoll show the veining of each feather.

"Another advantage of this substance is that its flexibility permits the making of a hand and wrist as one unit, instead of in two parts. This, too, holds good in the case of the ears and other parts of the body.

"To fashion a negacoll 'sculpture' of the head of a living person, the operator seats his subject before a mirror.

"Like a barber giving a massage, he kneads with his fingers the negacoll, which has been cooked for half an hour and then allowed to cool to a lukewarm temperature. The thick, molasseslike but non-viscous material is applied in a half-inch layer. The operator begins under the chin and works upward. In fifteen minutes the nagacoll has hardened and the mask is lifted off in one piece."

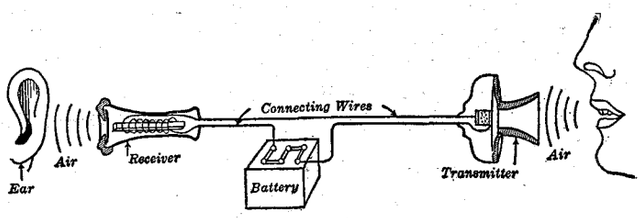
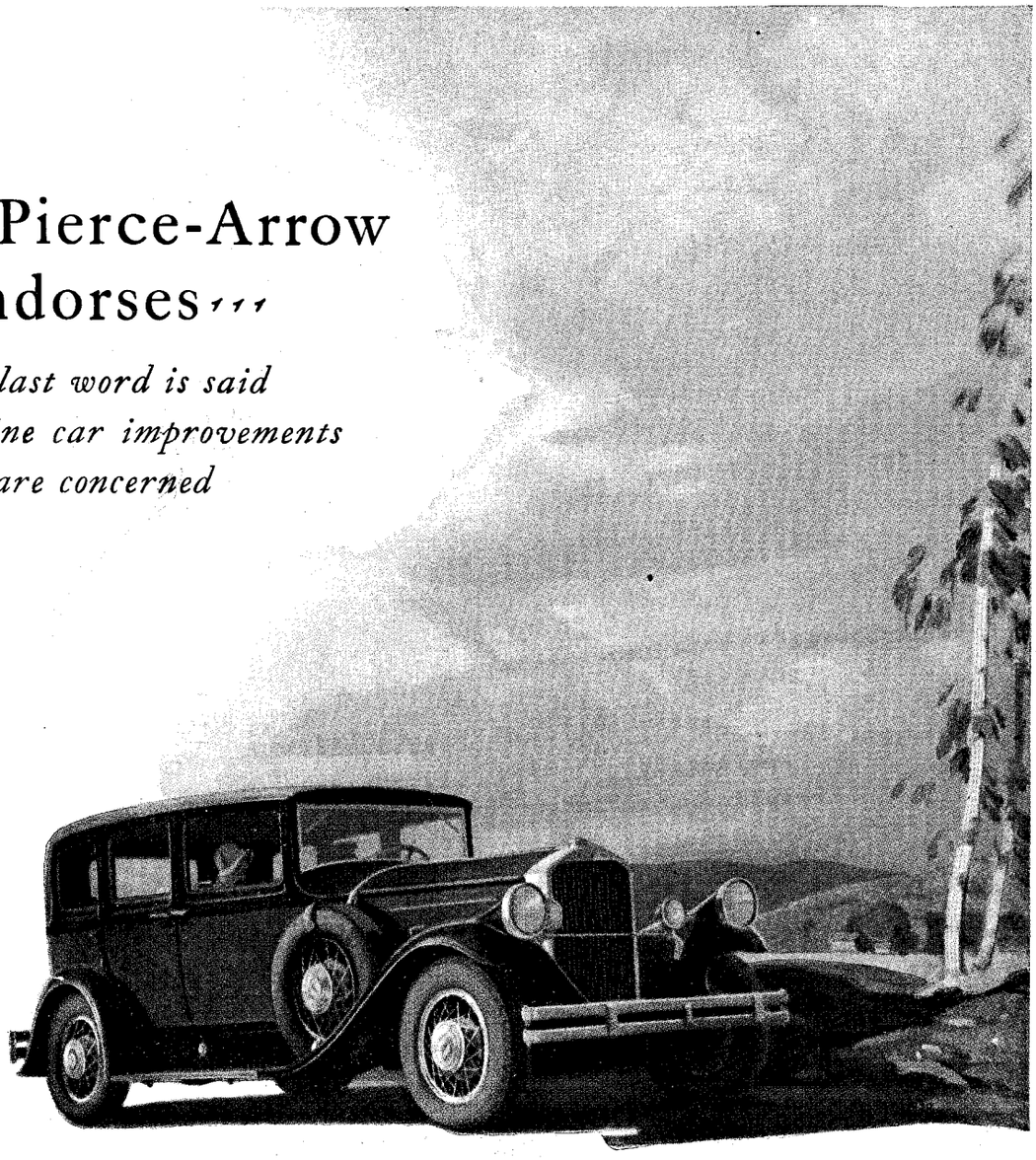


DIAGRAM OF A SIMPLE TELEPHONE CIRCUIT

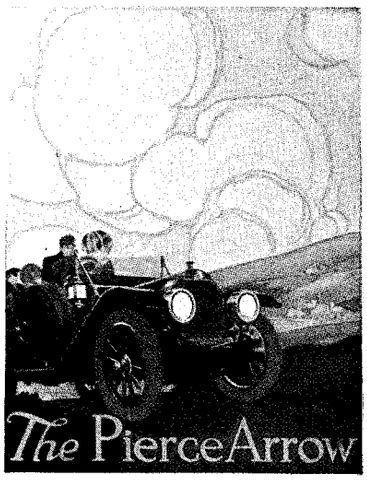
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When Pierce-Arrow endorses . . .

the last word is said where fine car improvements are concerned



The Pierce-Arrow portrait above is a modern-day version of the one below, painted twenty-one years earlier. Time changes the lines but never the eminence of America's finest motor car.



BECAUSE Pierce-Arrow has ever been free from the necessity of finding new features as sales stimulants . . . and for the reason that no features were ever so important as the entity of *America's finest motor car* . . . the Pierce-Arrow endorsement of an engineering device is the most coveted in all motordom.

Protracted and intense observation, and tests which only great worth may survive, must precede any approval by Pierce-Arrow engineers. Even then, extended service-periods must ensue before the endorsement is made public.

The new Pierce-Arrow transmission is a case in point. It was present in Pierce-Arrow for months before it was officially announced. It had to prove that it would insure clashless gear-shifting at *any* speed—that the *intermediate* gear would yield an easy 60 miles an hour, and *quietly*—before being finally presented to Pierce-Arrow owners.

The three groups which comprise the new Pierce-Arrow line are as appealing to the eye as to the keenest mechanical sense. All are slender, low-swung, and exceedingly fine in finish and in appointment. Each is a true patrician of its type.

And so Pierce-Arrow again easily commands nation-wide preference among fine cars.

In the purchase of a car from income, the average allowance on a good used car usually more than covers the initial Pierce-Arrow payment

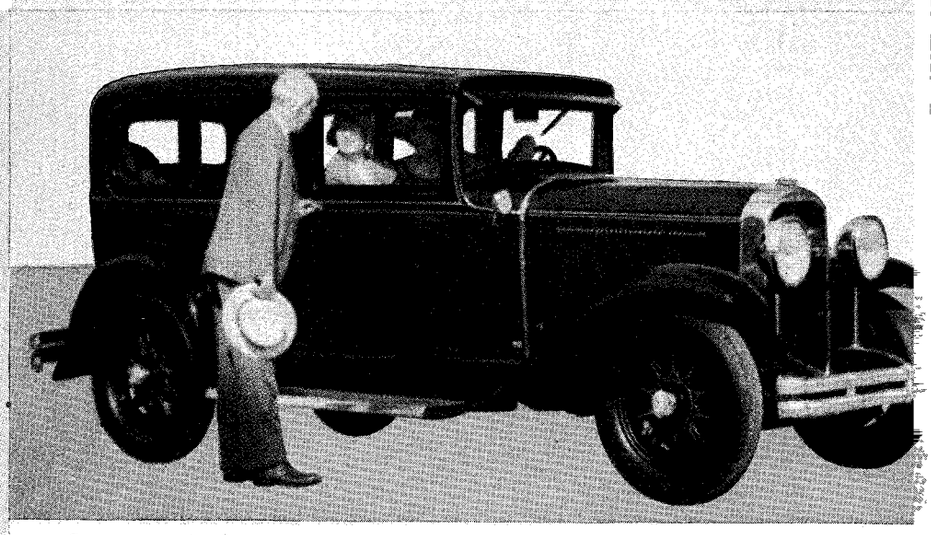
PIERCE-ARROW

THREE NEW GROUPS OF STRAIGHT EIGHTS • 132 TO 144-INCH WHEELBASES • $2695 TO $6250 AT BUFFALO

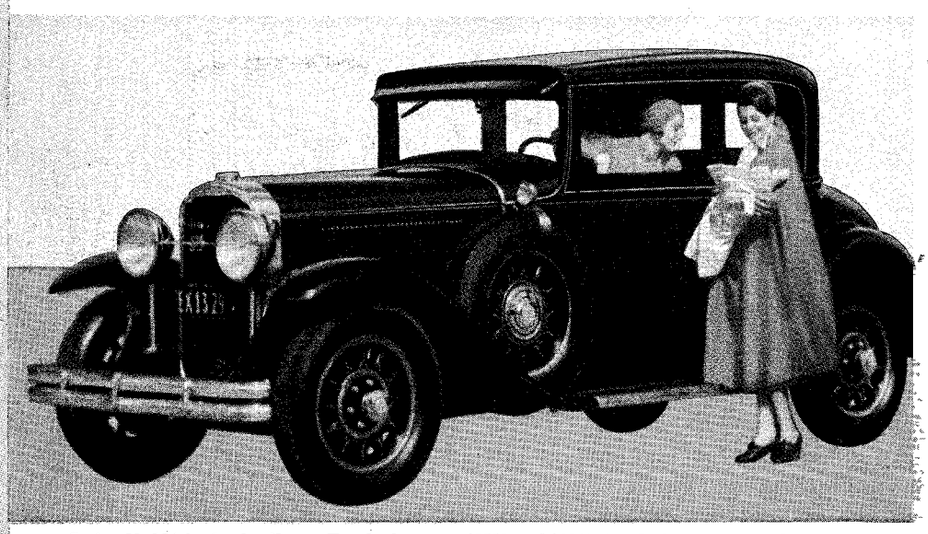
(Custom-built Models up to $10,000

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

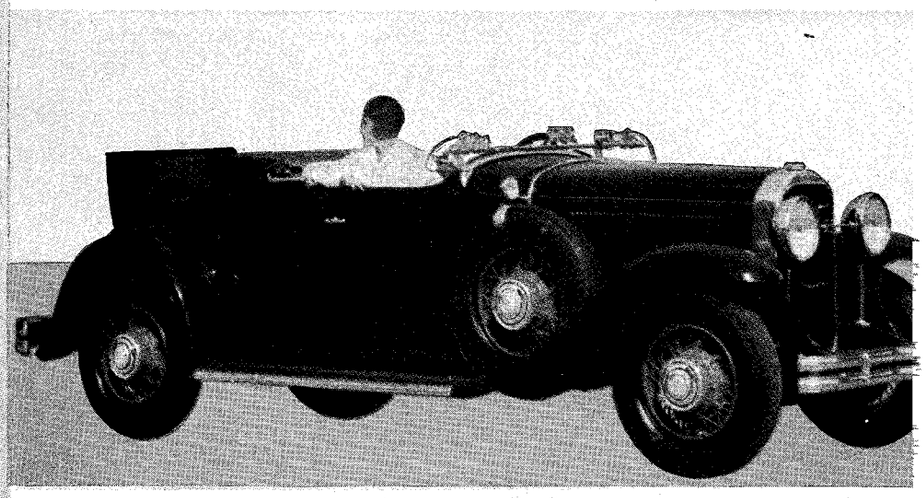
Three Wheelbases
Three Price Groups



Series 40, 118-inch wheelbase. Six body types, $1260 to $1330, f. o. b. factory, special equipment extra



Series 50, 124-inch wheelbase. Two body types, $1510 and $1540, f. o. b. factory, special equipment extra



Series 60, 132-inch wheelbase. Seven body types, $1585 to $2070, f. o. b. factory, special equipment extra

Select your wheelbase

▼

Select your body style

▼

Select your price

▼

Buicks possess these features

Luxurious closed Bodies by Fisher; the famous Buick engine developing 80½ horsepower in the Series 40, and 99 horsepower in the Series 50 and 60; Triple-Sealed Chassis; Controlled Servo Enclosed Mechanical Brakes; Frictionless Steering Gear; Road Shock Eliminator; Double-Acting Lovejoy Hydraulic Shock Absorbers, front and rear; Thermostatically Controlled Radiator Shutter; Fisher V-V Non-Glare Windshield; and other important features.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Buy as the World is Buying . . BUICK is the Two-to-One Choice

The combined judgment of the motor car buyers of the world is a mighty fine index to value; and the fact that buyers everywhere give Buick such overwhelming preference over all cars in its price class holds an important meaning for every motorist.

Buick asks only that you know—and consider—the facts concerning the world-wide preference for Buick before buying any car—

—know why Buick consistently wins from two to five times as many buyers as any other car priced above $1200.

—know why Buick today is awarded from 35 to 50 per cent of the combined sales of the fifteen makes of cars in its price class.

—know why more than eight out of ten Buick owners choose Buicks again and again —year in and year out.

Determine in your own mind just what are the reasons for this overwhelming preference.

A look and a ride will disclose the careful excellence of Buick construction—the beauty of Buick Bodies by Fisher—and Buick's eager response to the driver's every wish.

But only when you yourself have enjoyed many thousands of miles of Buick transportation will you know the sum-total of *all* Buick superiorities—and particularly Buick's remarkable day-after-day dependability and year-after-year endurance.

Only Buick owners know the full measure of Buick value. But *everyone* knows the enthusiasm and the record number of these owners.

Isn't it logical, therefore, to select the car which enjoys such fine owner loyalty—the car whose value is so universally recognized that it wins more than two-to-one preference among all cars of comparable price?

Doesn't it become the part of wisdom to buy as the world is buying?

Buick offers fifteen distinctive body types —in three series, three wheelbases, and three price ranges—$1260 to $2070, f. o. b. factory, all available on the liberal G. M. A. C. plan.

Put any one of these fifteen models to any test you wish—of performance, of beauty, of dollar-for-dollar value—and let the results guide you to Buick.

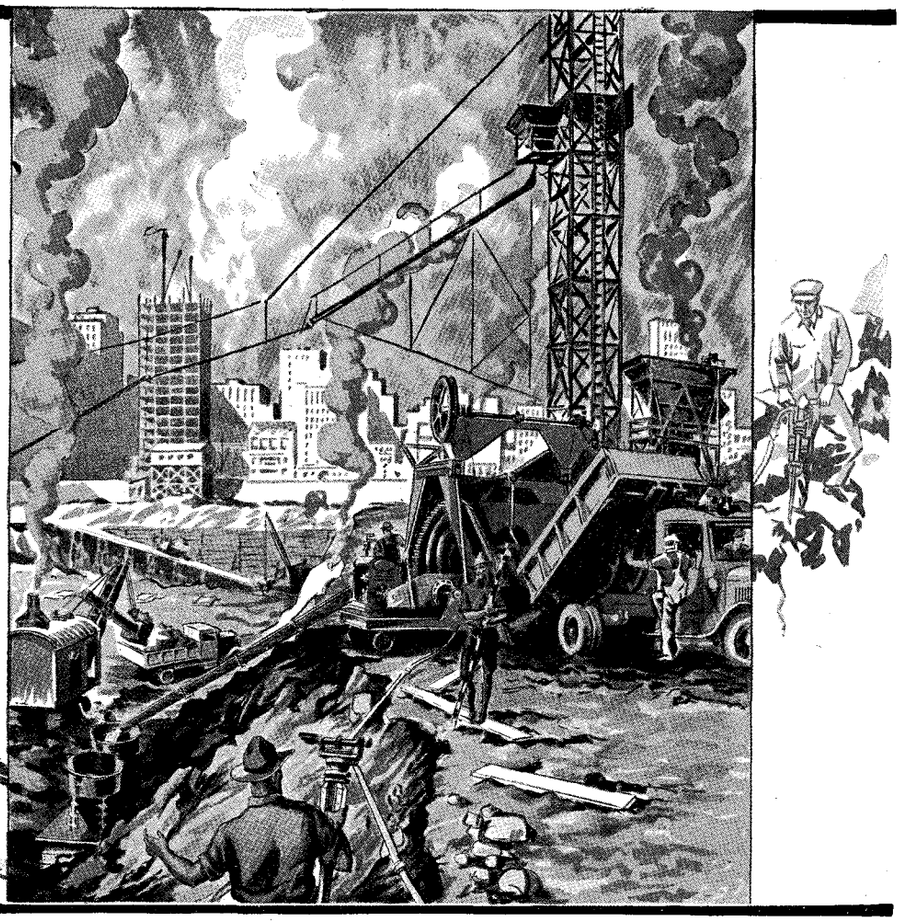
BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factories McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont. Builders of Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

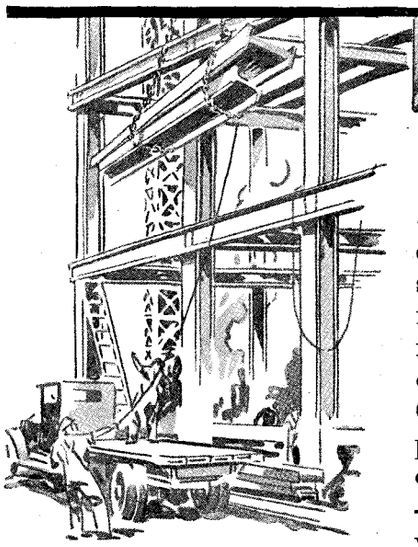
COMMERCIAL CREDIT PLANS

COMMERCIAL CREDIT deferred payment plans cover every sound field of instalment marketing. Automobiles, boats, machinery of all kinds, equipment in general, refrigerating units, heating plants, electrical appliances, store and office fixtures—more than a score of such broad classifications, including hundreds of individual products, fall within their scope.

Commercial Credit Companies have 183 full operating branch offices and 272 credit offices—455 offices in all—located *in the principal cities in the United* States where service is available. Commercial Credit Service, reaches out to Canada, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America, and is being extended to all world-markets where conditions justify its introduction.



FINANCING CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT



BILLIONS of dollars will be expended in the United States this year for construction. Millions of dollars will be expended by contractors—large and small—for the new machinery and equipment needed to complete this gigantic program of building. Many of these contractors will fulfill their equipment needs thru the Commercial Credit Construction Equipment Plan—a sound deferred payment plan, designed to allow payment from earnings. This plan has proved its merits in practice—allowing contractors to undertake greater jobs without increased capitalization.

Write, today, for details of this plan.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANIES

COMMERCIAL BANKERS

CASH CAPITAL and SURPLUS $58,000,000

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY - - Baltimore
COMMERCIAL CREDIT CORPORATION - New York
COMMERCIAL CREDIT TRUST - - - - - Chicago
COMMERCIAL ACCEPTANCE CO. - - Indianapolis

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Inc., New Orleans
COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY - San Francisco
KEMSLEY, MILLBOURN & CO., Ltd. - New York
AMERICAN CREDIT CORPORATION - - Omaha

MIDWEST COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Detroit, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Sioux Falls

CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORP. *of* CANADA, Ltd., Montreal

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Baltimore

WHEREVER YOU ARE — WHATEVER YOU MAKE, SELL, OR BUY — INVESTIGATE COMMERCIAL CREDIT SERVICE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPORTS ▾ AND ▾ ATHLETICS

BASEBALL'S EARLY SEASON GUESSING GAME

SEVENTH SONS OF SEVENTH SONS have invaded the ranks of the baseball experts.

Mantles of prophecy have descended upon the shoulders of the sports writers.

On the desk of almost every sports editor in the land, we are inclined to believe, is a gazing crystal.

The national game has returned to stadium, field, and sand lot. The fizz of soda pop and the crunching of peanuts are heard in the land.

The season has started, but its earliest stages sadly lacked one essential element. Bad luck and bad weather kept the $80,000 Mr. Ruth from lining out any homers on the first few days.

There was a wild but "smoky" pitch by President Hoover (whose many and diverse talents seem not to include baseball skill) when he threw out the first ball in Washington.

Then the classic cry, "Play ball!" resounded.

Or rather, it didn't. We only believe that it did. This on the authority of an agnostic note in the Washington *Post* by Shirley L. Povich, sports editor.

The inspirational phrase, "Play ball!" is never used, avers this writer. Instead, the equally practical expressions, "All right, let's go," "Come on, get moving," or "Get in there," are employed.

The outstanding feature of the opening of the season was, as we have hinted, the eagerness with which the fans and their guides, philosophers, and friends, the sports writers, looked ahead toward the fall.

Thinking caps were donned. Pencils were sharpened. Reams of paper were covered with calculations. And numerous wise men emerged from the silences with predictions regarding the end of the season.

Frederick G. Lieb, who can claim the distinction of having in the past correctly predicted thirteen out of a possible eighteen leaders in the two major leagues in nine years, says in the New York *Evening Post* that the Philadelphia Athletics and the Chicago Cubs are going to repeat their victories of last year. In the New York *Telegram*, Daniel says exactly the same.

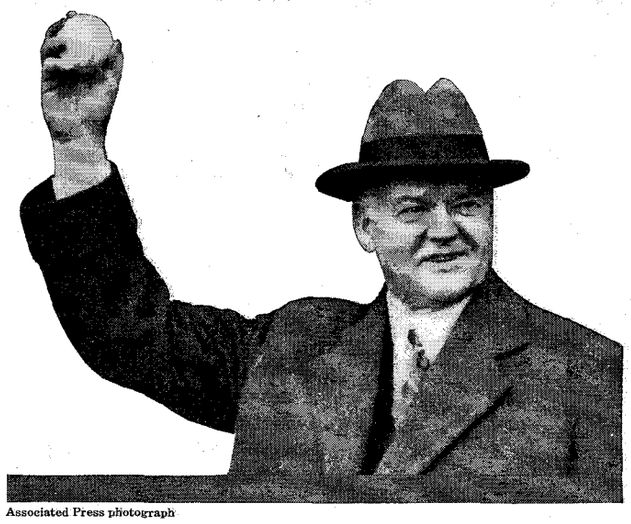
In the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, C. William Duncan interviewed Jimmy Foxx, first baseman of the A's, and "Lefty" O'Doul, left fielder of the Phillies. When he asked them who would lead their respective leagues in 1930 they, too, said Philadelphia and Chicago.

But here are the complete forecasts of the baseball seers.

Mr. Lieb's guesses, quoted from *The Evening Post*, follow:

American—Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, Boston.

National—Chicago, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston.



Associated Press photograph

LOTS OF "SMOKE," BUT NO CONTROL

Daniel, in *The Telegram*, tallies, team for team with Mr. Lieb, as far as the American League is concerned. But in the National League he differs somewhat, thus: Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati.

Mr. Duncan of *The Public Ledger*, interviewing Foxx and O'Doul, got these predictions:

American—Philadelphia, Cleveland, New York, St. Louis, Detroit, Washington, Chicago, Boston.

National—Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston.

Now for a consensus.

The fact that Lieb and Daniel have minds that work the same way about the American League makes their choices rule the order, even when Foxx disagrees, as he does in all cases save those of Philadelphia and Boston, unanimously picked to lead and trail, respectively.

To recapitulate, the guessers favor this end-of-the-season order for the Americans:

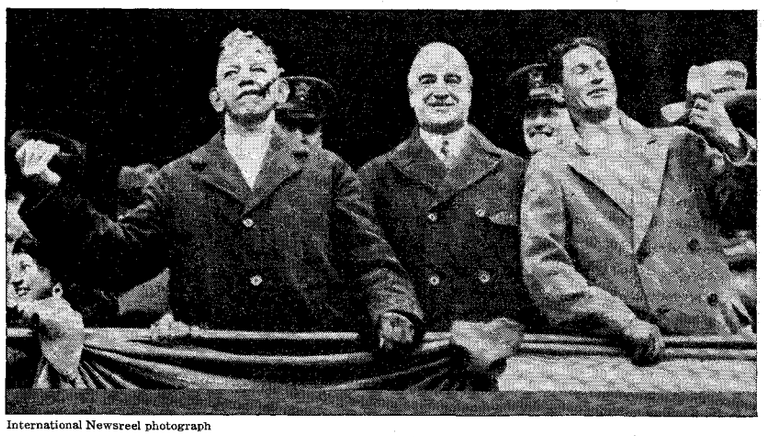
Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, and Boston.

But about the National League there is no such unanimity.

Lieb, Daniel, and O'Doul all believe that Chicago will lead the eight teams. But there complete agreement ends.

Second and third places are anybody's guess. Brooklyn, New York, and Pittsburgh are mentioned for second; and Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Philadelphia for third. New York gets two out of three votes for fourth place; and St. Louis and Cincinnati go into fifth and sixth by the same margin. Again, there is no agreement about seventh position. Philadelphia, Boston, and Brooklyn are suggested. Boston gets last place by two votes out of three.

Brian Bell of the Associated Press is inclined to agree with the rest that the A's and the Cubs



International Newsreel photograph

IN BOSTON THEY HAD VAUDEVILLE WITH THEIR GAME

Governor Allen of Massachusetts, flanked by baseball's two celebrated clowns—Nick Altrock, with his cigar, and Al Schacht, his companion in fun-making.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Announcing The
NEW GENERAL MOTORS
with Tone

The Late Italian model is illustrated above

Radio models $136 to $172—radio-phonograph models $198 and $270—without tubes. Any model may be purchased on the well-known GMAC plan of convenient payment.

GM
GENERAL MOTORS
RADIO

THERE is a significant new name in radio—General Motors! Everything that *Product of General Motors* stands for—advanced design, proved performance, exceptional value—is exemplified in the new radios announced by the General Motors Radio Corporation. And, in addition, the entry of General Motors into the radio field is marked by a remarkable new contribution which gives you actual *mastery of tone*—the Tone Selector!

The Tone Selector, an exclusive feature of the new General Motors Radio, brings you radio reception *as you choose to hear it!* If you enjoy the deep, sonorous basses of an orchestra, move the Tone Selector toward "Bass" on the tone-indicator and instantly you hear the tubas, drums and bass viols come out of the background into sharper relief. If you prefer the high-pitched instruments, move the Tone-Selector toward "Treble" and the high, sweet voices of the violins stand out, clear and true.

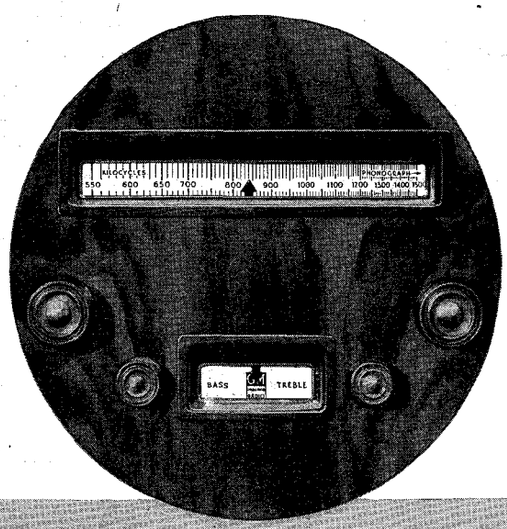
Radio has never before been so enjoyable! Now, the exact tone that pleases you most can be found for *every* type of broadcast program.

When you go to hear the new General Motors Radio you can confidently expect exceptional performance,

S T A N D A R D

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RADIO *Selector!*



The Control Panel

for here is an instrument thoroughly qualified to give it. The tone is extraordinarily life-like, remarkably faithful in the reproduction of both instrument and voice over the entire scale of expression. Clear, sharply defined separation of stations and far-reaching range bring you the entertainment you want as you like to hear it. The electro-dynamic speaker, of the most modern design, is very carefully matched with the chassis to assure unblurred, unblemished volume from a soft whisper to magnitude that will fill an auditorium.

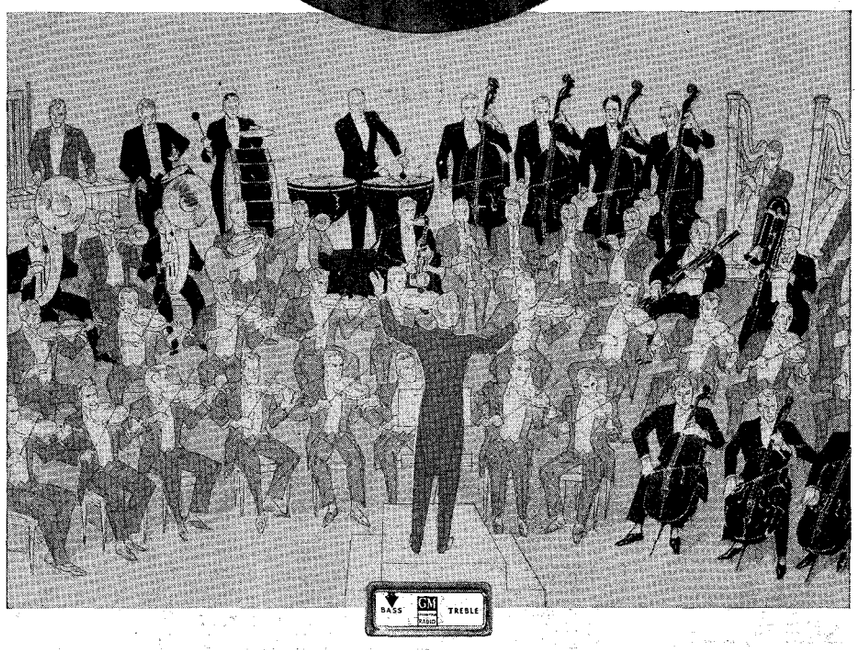
As noteworthy as this outstanding performance, is the attractive appearance of the new General Motors Radio. The cabinets are made of carefully selected and matched woods, beautifully finished. All five models conform to the traditional lines of fine period furniture. The Hepplewhite Lowboy, with its simple charm . . . the graceful Sheraton . . . the rich Italian . . . the handsome Queen Anne radio-phonograph . . . and the impressive Georgian radio-phonograph—all will delight you when you see them.

Every model has a totally shielded eight-tube screen-grid chassis, precision-built throughout. Any model may be purchased on the GMAC plan of convenient payment—through which millions have bought General Motors products.

By all means see and hear the new General Motors Radio. The nearest authorized General Motors Radio dealer has models on display and will gladly demonstrate the newest and most important development in radio reception—the Tone Selector.

GENERAL MOTORS RADIO CORPORATION
DAYTON, OHIO

OF QUALITY



The deep melody of the basses is brought out when the indicator of the Tone Selector is in this position

Reverse the tone indicator to "treble" and the instruments of higher pitch come into sharper, clearer relief

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why do men prefer pipes?

Smoke one—then you'll know!

PIPE-SMOKING attracts men. Ask a smoker why, and hear him tell you that—

—*pipe-smoking is* a sweet, smooth, *inspiring* way to relish all there is in good tobacco. Economical too.

—*it gets first call* on leaf and blend. Pipes tell the truth about tobacco!

—*it helps a man think* calmly, deliberately, clearly, to the point.

—*it wears well.* A man can stick to pipes through all his years.

Check up for yourself. Get a good pipe and enjoy a *man's* smoke. Make that first pipeful *Edgeworth*—let us treat you to it. Fill out the coupon, mail it, and accept, with our greetings, a generous *free* packet of genuine Edgeworth.

Edgeworth is a combination of *good* tobaccos — selected carefully and blended especially for pipe-smoking. Its quality and flavor *never change.* Buy Edgeworth anywhere in two forms—"Ready Rubbed" and "Plug Slice." All sizes—15¢ pocket package to pound humidor tin.

EDGEWORTH

SMOKING TOBACCO

LARUS & BRO. CO., 100 S. 22d St., Richmond, Va.

I'll try your Edgeworth. And I'll try it in a *good* pipe.

My name_____

My street address_____

And the town and state_____

Now let the Edgeworth come! J-20

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

will meet again this fall in the world series. But he allows his prognostications to go no farther. He does, however, make these general comments on the big-league teams:

The Yankees, in the midst of a reorganization program and led by a new manager, Bob Shawkey, are given only an outside chance to nose out the A's.

Until their best pitcher was traded on the eve of the season's opening, the Pirates had been generally favored to annoy the Cubs no little, but actual play will have to determine how far the Pittsburgh entry can go without the services of the iron-hearted Burleigh Grimes. The Buccaneers have been as hard hit by early injuries as any club in either league.

The Giants, admittedly weak at second base and in the outfield, must get sensational pitching to offset the indicated defensive weaknesses and with Brooklyn, shouting defiance from across the bridge, may have a baseball civil war on their hands.

The Phillies can hit, and their chances will depend almost entirely on pitching. Off to a slow start, Burt Shotton's sharpshooters seem to have approached closer to the range as the zero hour arrives.

Dan Howley, an inspirational type of manager, will start with a team of good hitting Reds, and a hope that his pitchers will prove helpful.

The St. Louis Cardinals, "little changed from last year, but with the perennial new manager, this time 'Gabby' Street, will depend on veterans to see them through," we are told as we read on:

Bill McKechnie, looking to the future with the Braves, has added two good hitters in Wally Berger and Randy Moore, and Burleigh Grimes will win some games.

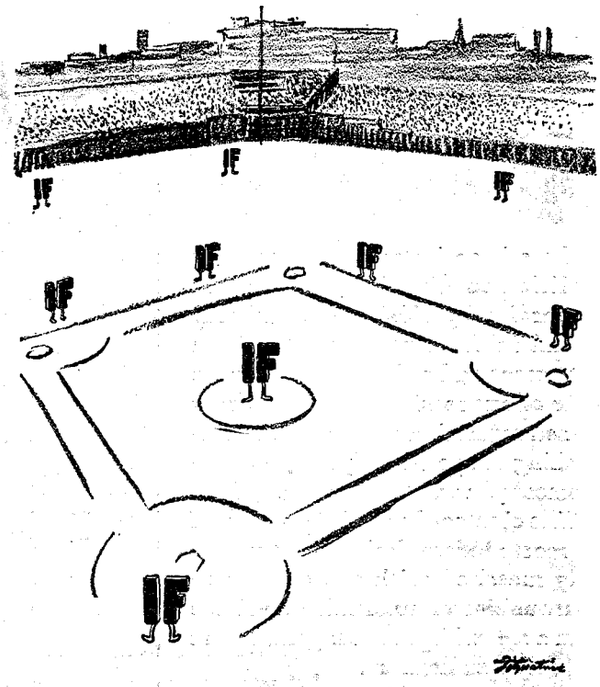
Cleveland, good enough to finish third last season, has the pitchers and a fair punch, but like some other clubs is afraid of a wobbly defense. The wizardry of Donie Bush has been applied to the White Sox, until the players believe they are going somewhere.

The St. Louis Browns can field well enough to hold their own behind tight pitching, but lack the power their new manager, Bill Killefer, would like to see. Detroit, on the other hand, was a second-division club last year, because the pitchers could not pitch and fielders could not field, but if these two departments are improved, the hitting Tigers will be dangerous.

Washington will go ahead with practically the same array of talent available last year. If "Goose" Goslin's spring batting continues into the season, the Nats will have a clean-up hitter, an essential ingredient lacking last year when the slugger was in an all-season slump.

Heine Wagner, new Red Sox manager, had the Bostons hustling in the south, and while the team has little punch, it can offer some formidable pitchers, and when Rothrock, Scarritt, and Oliver play the outfield, three speed merchants are assembled able to hold their own with any trio in the league.

Another angle of this situation is discust by John B. Foster in a Consolidated Press dispatch, in which the writer, by his attitude, illustrates a changing view of the mighty Ruth. We read:



BASEBALL OUTLOOK FOR 1930
—Fitzpatrick in the New York *World.*

Another monarch—the King of Swat—is about to topple from his horse-hide throne. Not that Ruth may not again lead home-run swatters. His fall lies, rather, in the fact that the Kingdom of Home Runs has gone democratic—everybody is doing it now. It is no longer any great distinction to lose baseballs.

And along with Ruth's diminishing distinctiveness goes the fact that the "one-man" team is becoming a thing of the past in the American League.

The American League these days is too widely strong to bow to the prestige of Ruths or Cobbs. Other teams than the Yankees are too well fortified to let themselves be overwhelmed by the Yankees' mere Ruthian prestige.

Ruth no longer is the menace that he once was. Opposing players are playing for him more and more. Managers have coached their pitchers to handle him properly. The 1929 season showed that it was not Ruth alone that paved the Yankees' way.

Right now, without good pitching, the Yankees will find themselves adrift, and reconstructed as the club is, it will need more than Ruth.

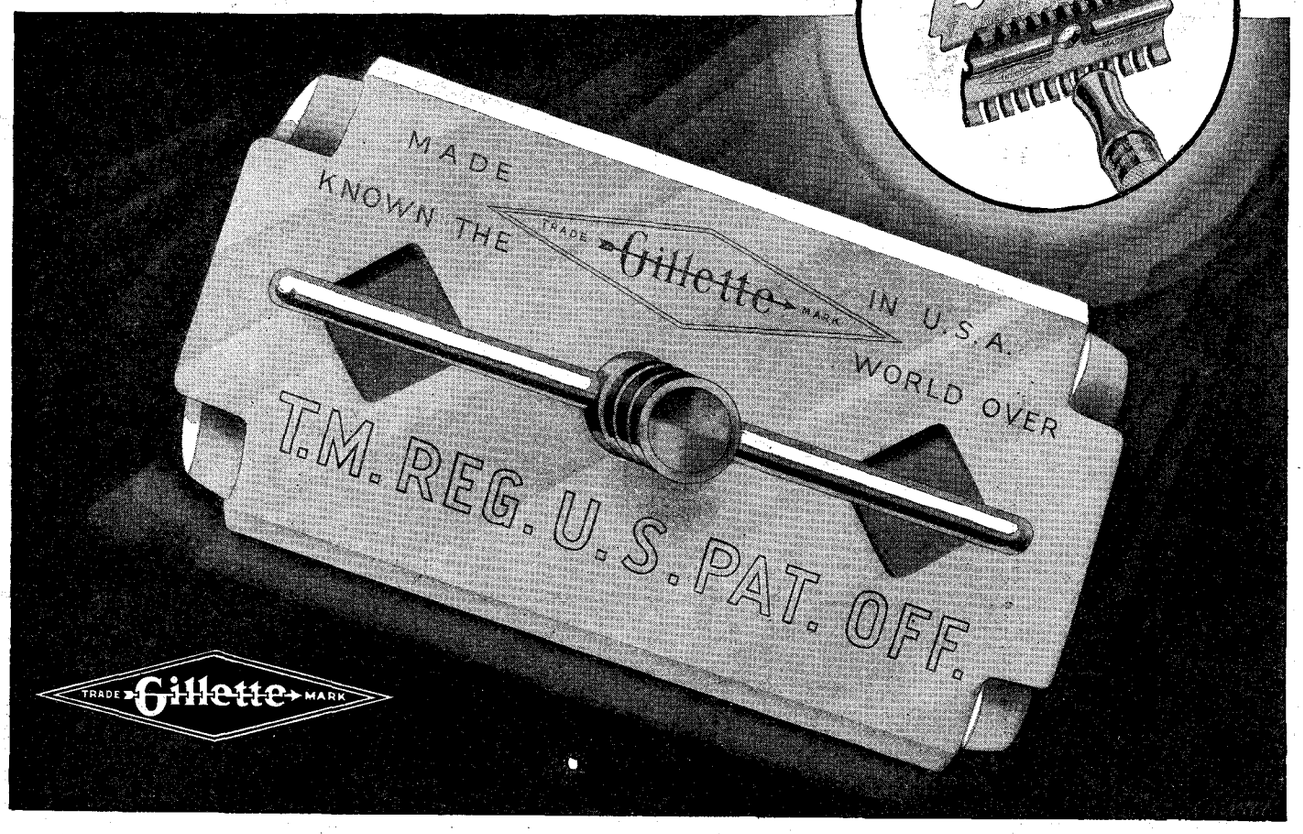
For two years the other American League managers looked upon the Yankees as a "one-man" team. Psychologically they played right into the hands of

(*Continued on page 50*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The cut-out corners

cut out "razor pull"



Damaged corners no longer can spoil your shave

EVERY ONE of the big improvements in the New Gillette was made after careful experiment. Each plays its definite part in increasing the shaving comfort of the millions of men who have bought the New Gillette Razor and Blade since their introduction.

For instance, all four corners of the new blades are cut out. All four corners of the new razor cap are heavily reinforced. These changes, in combination with the new shaped guard teeth, prevent "razor pull," caused in the old razor by dropping it and denting the corners.

The new channel guard leaves the blade edge free, but protected. The rust-resisting blade saves you the tedious task of taking the razor apart and wiping the blade. Now you just shake it dry.

These, and all the other improvements, are yours in the New Gillette Razor for a dollar—in a beautiful case with one New Gillette Blade. Additional new blades at one dollar for ten, fifty cents for five—in the new green packet.

See your dealer today.

$1.00 *for ten and 50c for five*

The New Gillette Blades in the new green packet

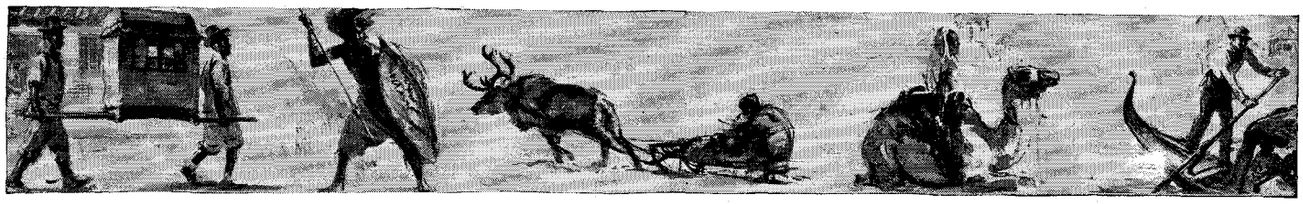
The New Gillette Razor, 24K. gold plated, in a beautiful case, complete with New Gillette Blade $1.00

Other De Luxe Models at $5.00 to $75.00

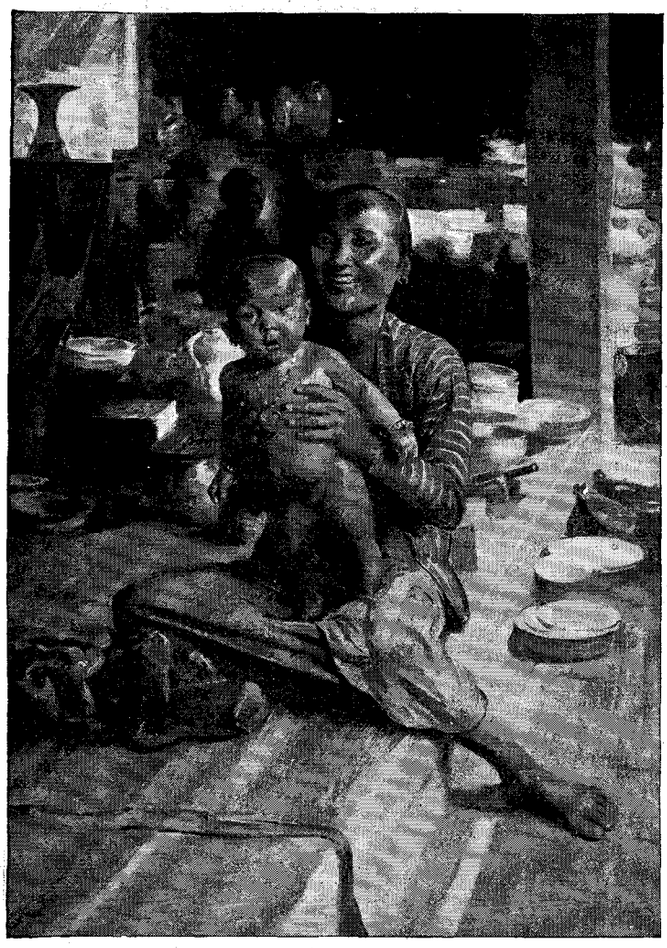
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.

The New Gillette Shave

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



From Singapore to Reykjavik, life and



Through a narrow Malay street comes the cry of a sick child.

Up beyond the perpetual snow-line on the shore of Iceland, a diphtheria epidemic threatens.

You do not know the little dark-skinned invalid, or the hardy Icelanders whose lives are in danger; but it will probably interest you to know that the physicians who attend these fellow-humans in far-off lands have at their command medicines bearing the Parke-Davis label—medicines made according to the high Parke-Davis standards.

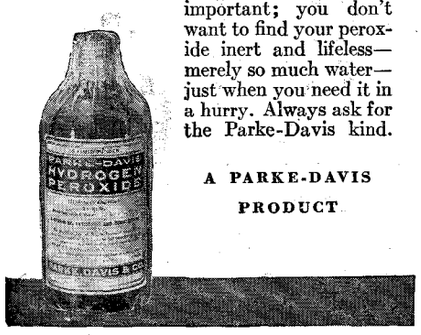
In China, Ashanti, Mesopotamia, Luzon, Peru—wherever the science of modern medicine has penetrated—Parke-Davis medicines are confidently relied upon, no matter what language the physician speaks.

PARKE, DAVIS

The world's largest makers of phar-

Parke-Davis Hydrogen Peroxide

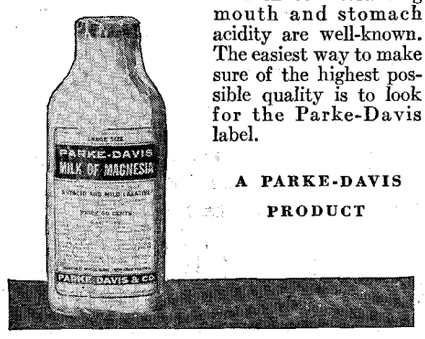
You will find Hydrogen Peroxide in all kinds of stores these days, and a host of different brands. But if you buy your drugs in a drug store, you probably know Parke-Davis Hydrogen Peroxide. Druggists have more calls for Parke-Davis Hydrogen Peroxide than any other kind. Of course it costs more than the ordinary brands, but anybody who has used the Parke-Davis product knows that it keeps its life and strength for many months. This is important; you don't want to find your peroxide inert and lifeless—merely so much water—just when you need it in a hurry. Always ask for the Parke-Davis kind.



A PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCT

Parke-Davis Milk of Magnesia

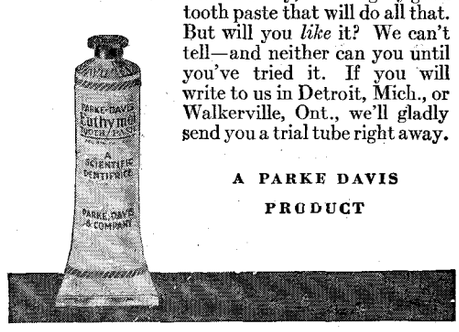
Milk of Magnesia is one of the most convenient things you can have in your medicine cabinet. Do you know that it is excellent for burns? Few people want to use anything but milk of magnesia for sunburn once they have experienced its soothing power. It is one of the safest and best of the mild laxatives. And in the mouth, its preventive efficiency against tooth decay when used as a night and morning rinse is widely recognized by the dental profession. Its many uses in counteracting mouth and stomach acidity are well-known. The easiest way to make sure of the highest possible quality is to look for the Parke-Davis label.



A PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCT

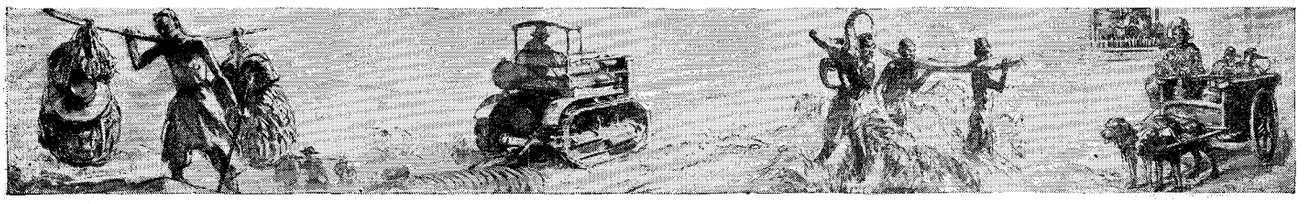
Euthymol Tooth Paste

You can quickly learn to say it: "u-THI-mol!" Made from a famous scientific formula, it has been for years one of the most popular tooth pastes in England. Of course no one dentifrice will ever completely satisfy everybody, and we don't want to praise Euthymol Tooth Paste too enthusiastically—we'd rather have you learn for yourself what it's like. You'll find that it cleans your teeth thoroughly, safely, pleasantly. You'll find that it leaves your mouth delightfully cool and refreshed. Frankly, it's a mighty good tooth paste that will do all that. But will you *like* it? We can't tell—and neither can you until you've tried it. If you will write to us in Detroit, Mich., or Walkerville, Ont., we'll gladly send you a trial tube right away.



A PARKE DAVIS PRODUCT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



this label carries a message of health

But the meaning of the Parke-Davis label comes closest to you when it brings its message into your own home. It has probably done this often—through your doctor's prescriptions. It can do so every day—through the Parke-Davis products described on this page.

Perhaps you never knew before that Parke, Davis & Company make an excellent shaving cream, an internationally-known tooth paste, a germicidal soap. Perhaps you did not realize the meaning of the word "standardized" on the label of Parke-Davis Standardized Cod-liver Oil. Each of these household necessities is made according to the same high standards which govern the preparation of Parke-Davis prescription medicines. You will find them on your druggist's shelves.

AND COMPANY

maceutical and biological products

Parke-Davis Shaving Cream

A *good* shaving cream. Two of our chemists made it for their own use. We do not claim that it is the *only* happy solution of the daily shaving problem—your whiskers will still remain whiskers. But inside this big Parke-Davis tube are packed a great deal of laboratory work and a veritable mountain of thick, fine lather. The cream contains a non-irritating antiseptic—a safeguard against infection from the tiny razor nicks that even the most skilful shaver is bound occasionally to inflict upon himself. If you are not quite happily married to your present brand, why not try Parke-Davis Shaving Cream? If you will write to us in Detroit, Mich., or Walkerville, Ont., we will send you a trial tube.

A PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCT

Neko (Germicidal Soap)

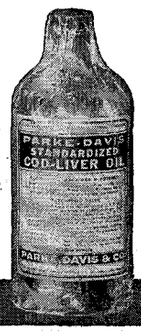
None of us wants to go around constantly worrying about germs! But unfortunately, germs can always be counted on to take a lively interest in us. A simple and pleasant way to dismiss much of our fear of them is to keep a neat, square cake of Neko (Germicidal Soap) handy for bath and toilet use. For Neko has a germ-killing power equal to 30 times its weight in pure carbolic acid. Neko's instant lather not only removes germs, but it sweeps away all personal odors—Neko does not substitute one odor for another; and it is excellent as a shampoo, especially if you happen to have dandruff. This trim blue cake is just one of those personal aids that people grow attached to and never want to be without.

A PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCT

Parke-Davis *Standardized* Cod-liver Oil

Are all cod-liver oils alike? No. According to scientific standards, there are good ones and others not-so-good. In really fine cod-liver oil, the sunlight Vitamin D, which prevents rickets and builds strong bones, exists in highly concentrated form. Such an oil is also rich in the growth-promoting and disease-resisting Vitamin A. In Parke-Davis *Standardized* Cod-liver Oil the vitamin content is predetermined by scientific tests—one teaspoonful contains as much Vitamin D as 7½ eggs, and as much Vitamin A as 11 pints of whole milk.

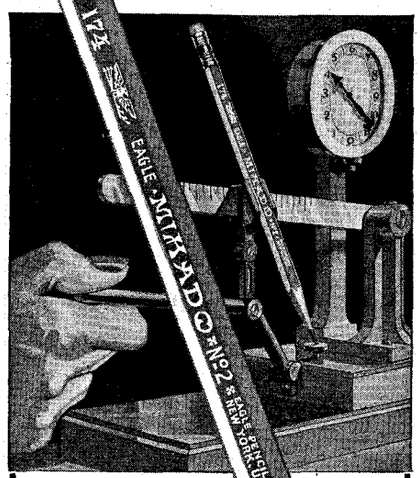
A PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCT



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MIKADO

POINTS *are Pressure Tested*



THIS scientific testing machine, an invention of our own laboratory, is your guarantee that the points of EAGLE MIKADO pencils will stand more pressure than you put on them—even when you write with a heavy hand. We prove this by hundreds of strength tests made on these pencil points every day.

Scientific tests also demonstrate absolutely that you will find EAGLE MIKADO pencils supremely smooth and durable—an aid and inspiration to better work.

Just try this pleasing yellow pencil with the cheerful red band.

Made in 5 degrees from soft to hard by The Largest Pencil Factory in the World.

5c EACH—60c PER DOZEN

EAGLE MIKADO

THE *YELLOW* PENCIL WITH THE *RED* BAND

For best results with Eagle and all mechanical pencils, use MIKADO THIN LEADS. Sold in the hexagon YELLOW tube, with the RED BAND.

EAGLE PENCIL CO.

NEW YORK CITY

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Miller Huggins, who, smart enough to grasp the idea, placed a team in the field that could win even when Ruth was not knocking out homers.

Only one prophet whose predictions we have studied disagrees with the choice of the Athletics and the Cubs. He is Bozeman Bulger of the New York *Evening World*, who announces his loyalty to the Yankees and Giants in these words:

There is no more reason for picking the Giants and Yankees to lose this spring than there was to predict them as winners a year ago. Therefore, why not stand by our guns? We do.

After all, seventy-five per cent. of the experts who have chosen the A's and the Cubs have not seen either of them. Neither have they seen the Yanks and the Giants.

In fact, if they had seen them in training or in exhibition games, it wouldn't have made a great deal of difference. The judgment wouldn't have been a whit better. How in the world, for instance, could a person—be he baseball manager, player or writer—look at a ball club in one or two exhibition games and tell whether or not it would hold up over a period of 154 games?

You could go down the list of players, and in their positions compare them man for man, to determine natural strength, but that would not produce a significant answer. It would merely show one team against another, but it wouldn't show the strength of any one team against seven others. It often happens that the pennant winner is beaten a majority of games by a weaker club during the season.

"How does the team look?" is a question repeatedly asked by fans and baseball men every spring while a ball club works its way north.

Over a period of some twenty-five years it has been the experience of the writer that they all look about the same. Some years the players are in rare physical shape and full of life.

Two years ago everybody proclaimed the Giants the best-looking team they had ever seen in the spring. A month from then they were all out of shape. That same spring the Yanks didn't look so good. Starting with the gong, however, they ran away with the race.

And there you are!

Naturally, the managers of the teams involved have their own ideas. *The Evening World* asked each one of them to discuss his own team's chances. A surprizing degree of modesty was involved. Only Connie Mack of the Athletics and Joe McCarthy of the Cubs said definitely that they expect to win.

But the rest—

All they said was, in effect, "We have improved. Our chances are good."

After all, it is a guessing game, as every one knows, even the prophets. It remains for the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* to speak probably the truest word we have encountered on the subject. Discussing primarily the home teams—the Browns and the Cards—*The Post-Dispatch* writes in words applicable to all the teams in both leagues:

Let us be fair to the experts.

Associated Press photograph

JIMMY, THEY SAY, IS A PRETTY GOOD HURLER

"Conclusions" is hardly the word to apply to their summations. Nobody knows better than the baseball writer the uncertainties of the national game, or the futility of predicting what a team will do over the trail from April to October.

They speak in "ifs," the cognoscenti. And it may be ventured, perhaps, that no baseball team ever swung into a season's campaign loaded down with a greater volume of "ifs" than the Cardinals of 1930.

For in the case of the Cardinals, mediocrity were treason. This team must be a contender or a criminal.

There are infield "ifs" and outfield "ifs" and batting "ifs," but it is in the pitching box that the "ifs" sprout as riotously as candles on a centenarian's birthday cake.

If Bill Hallahan can only find the plate; if Flint Rhem recovers the torrid invincibility of the distant Hornsby régime; if Sherdel regains the cunning which treacherously deserted him last year; if Haines retrieves that "knuckled" mystifier of faded afternoons—here is but a sprinkling of the "ifs."

Our Browns, we are informed, seek only honorable mention. In the American League the Philadelphia Athletics are generally conceded first place, tho that concession may be riddled before autumn's flaming arabesques.

With a few "ifs" happily resolved, such as Schulte's long-delayed arrival at stardom and another cudgel or two of Manush dimensions, the Browns, some say, may be the runner-up.

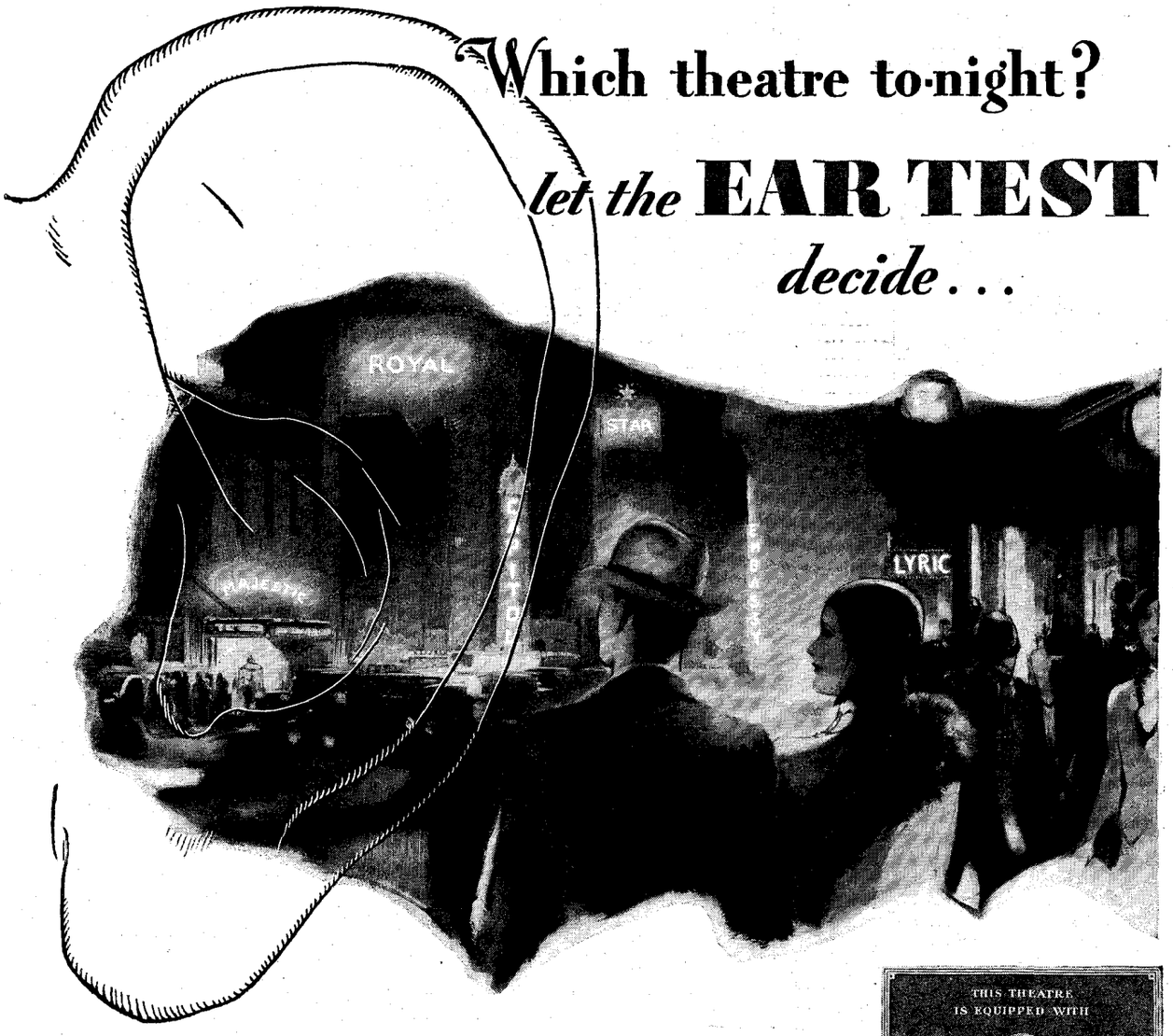
But if a sports writer may grant the Browns a chance to finish second, may not the fan, whose meat and drink is hope, see the Browns carrying the championship banner across the parapets of September?

Of course, he can.

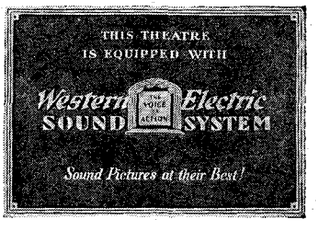
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Which theatre to-night?

let the EAR TEST *decide . . .*



Hear talking pictures reproduced NATURALLY
. . . . look for this sign in the lobby



"That's my favorite theatre too. Their talkies always sound so natural."

You'll say the same thing about theatres equipped with the Western Electric Sound System. It is made by the makers of your telephone—people who for more than 50 years have known how to build good sound reproducing apparatus.

Don't simply ask what picture is playing or who is the star. Select your theatre by EAR TEST. Enjoy all the art that producers and actors put into the dialogue and the music.

Find out which houses in your neighborhood are using Western Electric equipment—look for the identifying sign in the lobby.

Western Electric SOUND SYSTEM

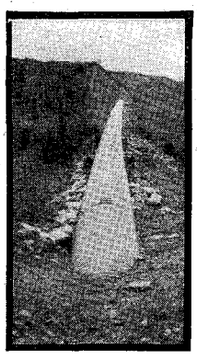
THE VOICE OF ACTION

Northern Electric in Canada

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF YOUR TELEPHONE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TO SAVE MONEY *for* CITY TAXPAYERS



Nature-tested

ARMCO

Corrugated pure Iron

PIPE

has Come to Town!

CITY AFTER CITY, coast to coast, is installing storm sewers of Armco Corrugated Iron Pipe because . . . this pure iron product bears the unequalled record of 24 years continuous service under the highways and railroads of the United States and Canada.

That means definite economy to taxpayers. That means a better storm water disposal system under the streets. It means longer-lasting, good pavements—for where Armco Corrugated Iron Pipe is installed the street needs no tearing up for repairing or removal of faulty or failing sewers.

Even on steep grades like that pictured (in Salt Lake City) storm sewers of Armco Corrugated Iron Pipe show their exceptional durability. Under severe conditions of wear—racing waterflow and tumbling stones, gravel, sand and silt—this installation has weathered 17 years of service . . . and is still in excellent condition. Pure iron endures!

More than 50,000,000 feet of Armco Corrugated Iron Pipe are in use. Officials everywhere are aware of the advantages of this Nature-tested product. They know it saves money for taxpayers. Your city officials are no exception. To keep them informed of latest developments in street drainage, Armco engineers will gladly send on request a booklet on storm sewers. Mail the coupon.

Armco culverts and drains are manufactured from the Armco Ingot Iron of The American Rolling Mill Company and always bear its brand.

ARMCO CULVERT MFRS. ASSOCIATION
Middletown, Ohio

Armco Culvert Manufacturers Association,
Middletown, Ohio
☐ I am a City Official ☐ Engineer
☐ Contractor ☐ Taxpayer
Send data on storm sewers.

Name.....

Address.....

I am especially interested in.....LD5

© 1930, A. C. M. A.

CLARENCE "DE MARATHON," KING OF THE RUNNERS

THE maniacs' convention came to disorder.

Under an arch of flags held by his American Legion buddies came Clarence, a winner once more.

The crowd was wild when it saw who was coming up into the lead, writes Tom McCabe in the Boston *Herald*, and "the hand-clapping and cheers resembled the breaking of surf on the beach.

"A roar started with a swish and grew to high pitch to develop into frantic cheering the nearer the leader got to the finish.

"Going down Beacon Street and into Kenmore Station and Commonwealth Avenue, the crowd had exploded long before Clarence came into sight, for word had been passed, in that unexplainable way rumors travel, to groups waiting, and it was a maniacs' convention right into the finish. Women screamed, men shouted. It was a terrific hubbub."

Well might there be a hubbub.

Clarence De Mar (who might well change his name to De Marathon) had won again.

Nearly forty-two years of age, the former Melrose printer, who now teaches that subject at the Normal School at Keene, New Hampshire, was victorious for the seventh time in the annual Patriots' Day (April 19) marathon of the Boston Athletic Association. The distance, 26 miles, 385 yards, was from Hopkinton to the Association club-house in Boston.

What an ovation was accorded this man, conceded by many to be America's foremost marathon star!

And the cheering was probably no more for this year's victory than for the winner's splendid record over many years. It is outlined by Mr. McCabe in *The Herald:*

"*Noblesse oblige,*" cry the French. "Rank imposes obligation."

It is the only expression that fittingly explains Clarence Harrison De Mar, who, representing Melrose Post 90, American Legion, and who will be forty-two years old on June 7, won the thirty-fourth B. A. A. marathon.

His seventh victory in the big Boston Athletic Association race, finished in 2 hours 34 minutes 48 1-5 seconds, less than two minutes behind the record, practically defies description. The largest crowds in the history of the run, estimated as high as 700,000, witnessed the spectacle

Confident, determined, powerful, this man, who ran his first Boston A. A. marathon race twenty years ago, set up a record which never will be equaled. You know what it is to win this great race just once over 26 miles, 385 yards of hilly, hard road. So what can one say about a man who has led the field on seven different occasions?

First in 1911, and record-breaker; first in 1922, and record-breaker; first in 1923; first in 1924, and record-breaker; first in 1927, and record-establisher, for they changed the distance; first in 1928, and record-breaker, and first this year, when he ran the distance without competition, the last ten miles faster by two minutes than he ever has officially covered the route. Nor does this take in the times he finished second and third and ninth.

To the middle-aged there ought to be something heartening and warming in De Mar's performance, in the opinion of Joe Williams, who continues in the New York *Telegram:*

Years must count for little when men who left youth behind decades back can run 26 miles and 385 yards in superlative time. Or in any time at all.

Maybe sociologists could take De Mar and make of him a selling sermon that will be of enlightening interest to the industrial world.

Isn't it possible to reduce De Mar to a brief case formula and carry him around the country and in response to the inevitable, "You're too old," answer, "Oh, yeah? Well, what about this guy?"

After a record such as his, one might expect De Mar to feel satisfied. But not so. He has a yet unrealized ambition, to be an Olympic winner. Says George C. Carens in the Boston *Evening Transcript:*

"Why not?" were De Mar's words when I asked him if he hopes to run in the next Olympic classic.

"Wouldn't it be funny if I should win the 1932 Olympic Marathon after twenty years of failure. Some thought I had a good chance to win at Stockholm in 1912. I was twenty-four then, and I finished twelfth. I wasn't running marathons when the Olympics were held in Antwerp in 1920, but I ran at Paris in 1924 and finished third. That put up the American flag, you know. In 1928 I was only twenty-seventh at Amsterdam, but perhaps I'll be able to do a lot better at Los Angeles."

Many and graphic were the descriptions of De Mar's 1930 race, but perhaps no one of them was quite as thrilling as that composed by the man himself. It is full of the flavor of his rugged personality and pictures vividly the long road grind. Said De Mar in a signed article in the Boston *Post:*

Mrs. De Mar was nervous. Yes, she was more so than I was. She naturally did not want to see me defeated, especially when so many were expecting me to win. And you can just bet your lucky stars that I thought of her many times.

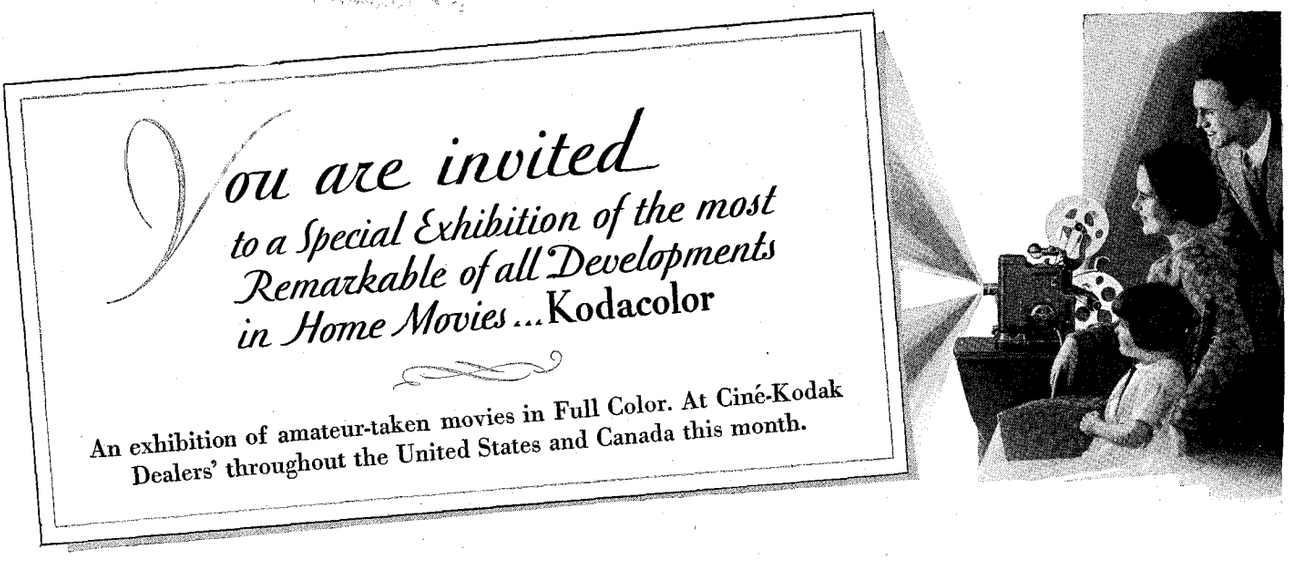
When we were all assembled on the mark, I made my mind up right there and then to run all the way. I had faith in my ability to win. And if a fellow hasn't faith in God or in himself, where can he expect to get? I felt that if the Lord wanted me to win I would win. And so I wanted to make good.

The large crowd kept cheering me all along the route. Some were yelling, "Go after the record, Clarence." But I was not thinking of any records. I wanted to win, that's all, and let the time speak for itself.

Finally, Exeter Street and the finish line shone in the distance. It was a welcome sight. I was feeling so good that I just hit it up and showed the crowd that the old man was still as good as he ever was. And I never received such an ovation. But I liked it. I felt that I had done my best and was well rewarded.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY



Home Movies that reproduce on the Screen EVERY COLOR THE EYE CAN SEE...as easy to take as snapshots

Nothing that this page can say or show can fully reveal the startling beauty of home movies in color. For Kodacolor is admittedly the greatest single triumph in the history of photography. See for yourself. Visit the exhibition this month at Ciné-Kodak dealers'.

So many people, parents particularly, have inquired about home movies in full color that special exhibitions of Kodacolor Films have been arranged for this month at Ciné-Kodak dealers' throughout the United States and Canada.

Step in and see one of these films on the screen. Do this whether or not you are immediately interested in making home movies. What you see will amaze you.

For, with Ciné-Kodak, home movies in full color are made as easily as snapshots are with your child's Brownie.

Life Itself

Kodacolor reproduces faithfully and unerringly on the screen every color that the eye can see. The exact shade of your child's hair, those elusive tints of youthful cheeks, every tone of dress and background, every scene of your travels...all in full color.

CINÉ-KODAK
Model BB. *f.* 1.9.

In short, life itself. For life, as the eye sees it, remember, is made up of color and motion. Now these two are combined in the most remarkable of all developments in home movies. Movies that are closer to life itself than anything heretofore known.

Think of having such pictures of your mother. All so wonderful...yet so simple a child can take them.

How It's Done

The same Ciné-Kodak (B or BB *f*.1.9) that takes black-and-white movies takes color. The same Kodascope (A or B) that shows black-and-white movies shows color. You simply use a Kodacolor Filter and Kodacolor Film when making or projecting movies in color.

If you can look through a finder and press a lever, you can take these amazingly beautiful pictures. Then send the film to any Eastman processing station. In a few days it comes back to you, ready for projection...*at no additional cost;* the charge for developing is included in the price of the film.

Everything is so convenient, so easy. And, if you can afford even the smaller nice things of today, you can afford the Ciné-Kodak.

Ask to See Kodacolor

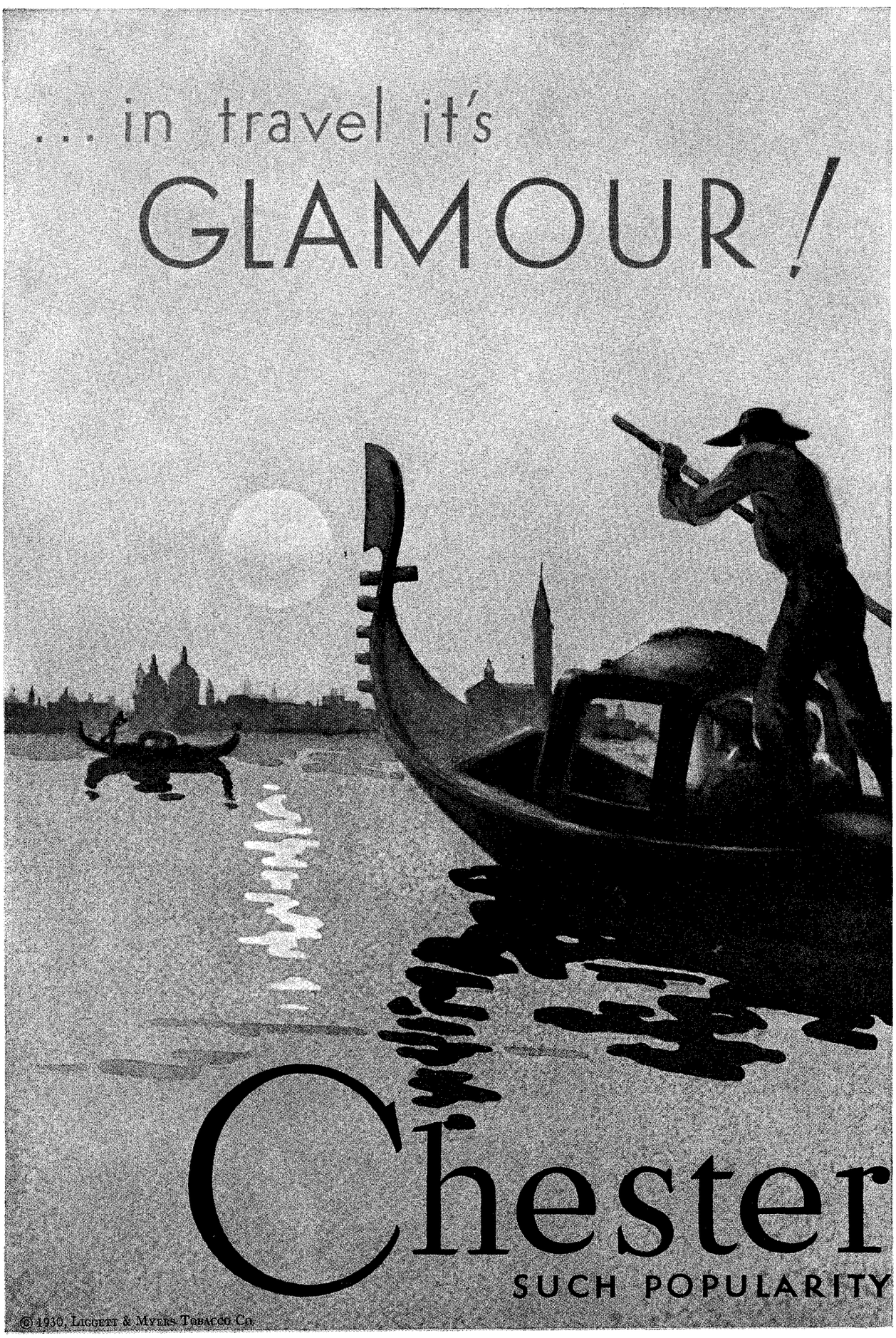
See what wonders are now offered you by the same Eastman men who so simplified photography that any child can take snapshots.

See the exhibition of Kodacolor that is being presented this month by Ciné-Kodak dealers of the United States and Canada. Visit your dealer today.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Rochester, New York

KODACOLOR
HOME MOVIES IN FULL COLOR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

... in a cigarette it's

TASTE!

NEW scenes, romance, adventure—and always at hand, the dependable good taste and solid companionship of Chesterfield.

Everywhere the same refreshing mildness, the same fragrant richness, the same sheer goodness . . . derived from fine tobaccos, thoroughly aged and mellowed, smoothly blended and cross-blended.

Billions and billions of Chesterfields smoked the world over . . . and all over the world, instant appreciation of Chesterfield's unchanging standard:

TASTE *above everything*

field

MUST BE DESERVED

MILD, yes . . . and yet THEY SATISFY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Motor oil is made... not found!

You can't put the oil business in a nut-shell. Yet why is it that a lot of intelligent motorists draw up alongside of a filling station just as if it were an oil-well and buy oil for their engines as if it were crude oil fresh from the ground? Maybe it's because of so much talk about crudes. Of course you know there aren't any crudes you can use in your engine. You couldn't properly lubricate your engine with crude oil any more than you could shave with a piece of iron ore. And buying an oil just because it is *produced* from any particular crude is buying your oil BLIND. The three most important things to know about an oil are: 1. The maker's KNOWLEDGE. 2. The maker's PROCESSES and EQUIPMENT and 3. The maker's ability to SELECT crudes. But knowledge and equipment come first. No one ever FOUND any lubricating oil. Lubricating oil is not found, it is MADE. You can take good crudes for granted when your eyes are open—when you know that your oil is made in the most modern plants of their kind in the world, and that its manufacture is supervised by the most experienced lubrication scientists in the world. Your eyes are open when you buy MOBILOIL.

When you want to buy the best oil you can possibly get to lubricate your engine efficiently, drive in where you see this sign. Ask for the type of Mobiloil made especially for the engine of your car as recommended on the Mobiloil Chart. Mobiloil is MADE by the Vacuum Oil Company.

Ask here for GARGOYLE Mobiloil

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT EDUCATORS SAY ABOUT THE *DIGEST* POLL

"STRONGER PEOPLE MUST LEGISLATE for the weaker."

"If there were no other reason, I vote for Prohibition because of its help to the children."

"Experience of twenty-five years dictates one course only, Number 1."

"Facts have as yet not been given us which will serve as a better way of handling the liquor problem."

"Enclosing my ballot against Volsteadism in sealed envelop, since one dares not express openly his honest opinion concerning the Noble Experiment."

"School-teachers are peculiarly victimized by blue-laws, and I would like to cast my ballot against a public restriction of my private conduct. But I can not honestly do so."

"To the average layman your poll plan favors the wets! America and her schools, for the most part, believe in, and teach obedience to, law and reverence for her fundamental institutions, of which the Eighteenth Amendment is certainly a part!"

"I am fundamentally a dry, but feel that the present situation is intolerable, as it affects our law-enforcement officers and the minor judiciary, and I would welcome anything that looks like an improvement in this situation."

This introductory group of quotations from educators who voted in their separate DIGEST Prohibition Poll and take pains to write us letters, too, fairly typifies their outstanding dry attitude as revealed in the returns published in THE DIGEST last week: enforcement, 95,422; modification, 22,705; repeal, 38,956.

Copyright, 1930, by the New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

ABOUT AS MUCH AT SEA AS HE EVER WAS
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

We find that a sense of serious responsibility distinguishes the expression of opinions tendered by the school-teachers, principals, superintendents, and college professors who take part in our poll.

Supt. H. Bogard of Mount Horeb, Wisconsin, Public Schools, wants us to know that he has eighteen teachers besides himself in the school system who "stand 100 per cent. for Prohibition and the enforcement of the Volstead Law."

Prof. Z. T. Johnson, head of the History Department of State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, reports that the class in Current History became so interested in the DIGEST poll, that an Australian system ballot poll of the entire student body was taken, using the three DIGEST questions. The result was: enforcement, 259; modification, 84; repeal, 80.

Prof. Elbert D. Thomas's classes in political science at the University of Utah, according to the press report sent in to us, conducted a poll of 140 students, who voted 42 per cent. for enforcement, 44 per cent. for modification, 14 per cent. for repeal.

Generally speaking, less use of slurs or epithets pro and con appears in the letters from educators than in those from others in the separate professional polls. Among the exceptions is a Supervising Principal of Borough Public Schools in Pennsylvania who declares, "It would be an evidence of feeble-mindedness to vote any other way than for Number 1." A Seattle schoolman remarks: "How any teacher who is required to teach morals and temperance can stand for anything short of strict enforcement is a mystery to me—Nicholas Murray Butler to the contrary notwithstanding." Here is a temperate opinion from Glen E. Carlson, professor of economics at Rollins College, Florida:

I have just marked my ballot for strict enforcement. I am not sure this is exactly what I believe, but it seems to me that we ought to give the amendment a really fair trial.

It is extremely difficult to change the thinking of a people in the short space of ten years. The emancipation of the slaves was a measure in many ways similar to Prohibition. Both were adopted in time of war; both attempted to change the thinking of people by legislation. After the Civil War, there ensued a long period during which time it seemed very doubtful whether giving freedom to the slaves was the wisest thing.

During the last ten years it has appeared doubtful whether the Eighteenth Amendment is a good thing. It takes some time to determine the "rightness" or "wrongness" of any legislation.

Altho I know that the methods used by THE DIGEST in sampling for public opinion are accurate, whether the test will be accurate in this case I do not know, for the simple reason that I do not think the American people (including myself, and I have studied the situation rather fully) really know what they think about Prohibition.

Needless to say, we shall watch your deductions with great interest.

A Kansas dry voter who has found some drys voting for modification, Supt. J. E. Crawford of Frontenac City Schools, informs us in a letter which we slightly abbreviate, that—

This is a mining community, settled largely by the foreign-born. It is one of the places in Kansas where the enforcement officers have a great deal of trouble. I have heard some say they voted for modification. They did not want repeal of the amendment. They wanted it so that one might make his own wine and beer. If that sentiment is true among even a small percentage of those voting for modification, it is a mistake to class the modificationists entirely with the wets and opposed to the amendment.

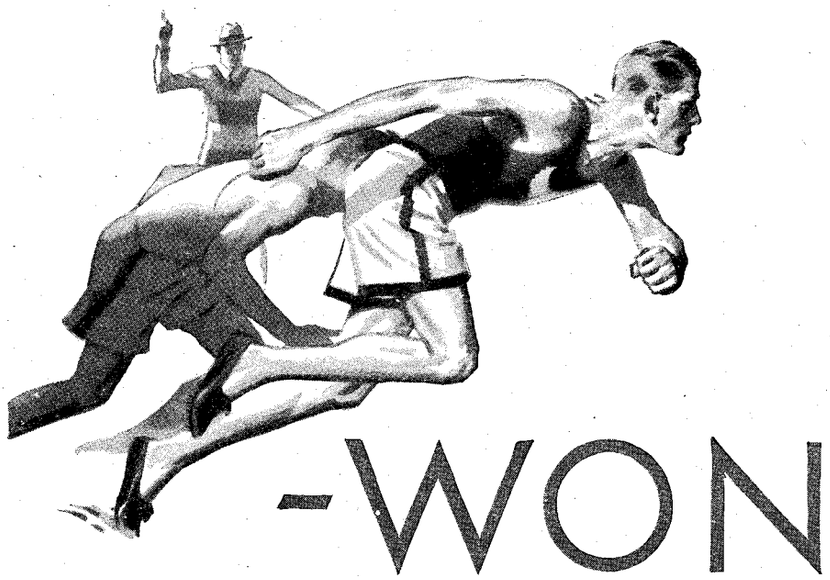
Many of our people do not seem to realize that it is purely a question of whether we shall have the open saloon or Prohibition. They have hazy dreams of light wines and beers, State dispensaries, or home manufacture.

We lose sight of the fact that the possibility of money will always lure to lawbreaking. It may be in highway robbery, kidnaping, white slavery, opium and other drugs, in any one of these or others. The possibility of easy money will lead to organized rings to break the laws on a large scale. Yet no one dares suggest their repeal.

My grandfather was a leader in the Whisky Rebellion. My father, as a small boy, carried whisky to the reapers in his father's fields. I have seen Kansas in all its stages—saloons, original packages, joints. I am for Prohibition. When we have a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment I'll have to stay off the highways, and keep my family off.

The amendment is here to stay. It isn't the agitator or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



-WON

before the crack of the gun has died away

CRACK!—and with the bark of the gun, a crouching figure hurtles into a flying leap that means a headstart—and victory. For, other things being equal, it's the man with the headstart who wins.

This is true in any race, and especially in the race to make the finest motor oils. It's the oil with a headstart in inherent quality—*the oil that is made from the highest quality crude*—that gives you the greatest value for your money.

What crude is highest in quality? Oil experts call Pennsylvania "The highest grade crude oil in the world."

PENNSYLVANIA GRADE CRUDE
. . a flying start toward QUALITY in finished motor oils

There's no explaining Pennsylvania Grade Crude's superiority. Mother Nature made it better—just as she made some woods more durable.

Nature favored Pennsylvania Crude with remarkable freedom from impurities. It has a degree of "oiliness" found in no other crude.

Refiners of this crude have made the most of this long headstart in quality. With careful refining, they have produced lubricants that are longer-lived, more resistant to heat than any others. This has been proved time and again on the toughest sort of lubricating tasks—in automobile, airplane, tractor and motor boat engines, in locomotives, turbines and stationary machinery.

Try these oils in your own automobile motor! You'll get many more miles of super-lubrication to a filling—and you'll add thousands of miles of life to your motor. For these oils effect a better piston seal, give greater power, reduce dilution, minimize gasoline consumption.

The emblem shown below appears on many different brands of oil. It signifies that the oil is made entirely from 100% Pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil. Every brand sold under this emblem is bonded to protect you. The individual brand or trade mark appearing with this emblem is your assurance of careful refining. ©1930.P.G.C.O.A.

This emblem guarantees the quality of the crude oil—the maker's individual brand guarantees the quality of the finished product

Guaranteed 100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA OIL

THE HIGHEST GRADE CRUDE OIL IN THE WORLD

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

PENNSYLVANIA GRADE CRUDE OIL ASS'N. L. D. 5-10-30
114 Center Street, Oil City, Pa.
Please send me the booklet, "$1,000 Worth of Information on Motor Oil."

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the goody-goody individual who has brought it.

Another dry high-school teacher, W. H. Stone, West Allis, Wisconsin, concludes that "facts" are lacking for a real solution, but votes Number 1 as the nearest to an expression of personal opinion:

I feel that the teachers of this nation are a group of high-minded men and women, but we have learned to approach a problem on the basis of facts. No facts have as yet been given us which will serve as a basis for a better way of handling the liquor problem. And note that I do not say "a solution of the liquor problem," for that is something that we may not hope for for several generations.

As for myself, I have voted for continuance and strict enforcement of the Volstead Law as the one of the three that comes nearest to expressing my opinion, but even so, it falls short. Perhaps the law should be modified, but the nature of the revision should be determined after much careful thought and consideration. That light wines and beers would not be a solution, I am certain. We must face the fact that the liquor people have always been a lawless set, and to permit light wines and beers would only add to the trouble that we now are in. To sum my opinion up briefly, it is this: I am utterly opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but feel that we need to devise some new means of carrying out the intent of the amendment. I believe there are thousands of others of the same or a similar opinion Your ballot does not give us opportunity to express our opinion. Many of us would have voted for some other sort of modification and enforcement had you given us opportunity to do so. The next time you conduct a poll, and let's hope it will be soon, will you not include in your list many more items which you can easily get from the ideas that have been set forth by thinking men and women all over the country?

A Yoakum, Texas, high-school principal, Daniel Smith, also explains:

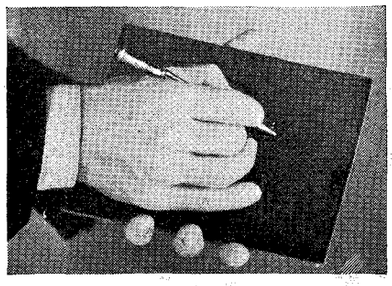
I am 100 per cent. for the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and for a proper set of laws to enforce it. However, I am not wedded to the Volstead Law, if there can be enacted a better one for the enforcement of the amendment. I am not able to pass on that. But I certainly am not in favor of repeal or of light wines and beer.

I have taught in the public schools of Texas for thirty-seven years, and one year in an older State. All over this section of Texas there is incomparably less drinking than in the saloon days, even among the young. Young people can not get intoxicating liquor any easier now than then, nor as easily, for that matter. There never was a day when a minor could not get all he could pay for. I wouldn't have the open saloon among my four hundred high-school boys for any consideration whatever.

The director of the Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, Trade School, R. F. Carey, who marked his ballot for modification, wishes to "emphasize that this is not a vote for

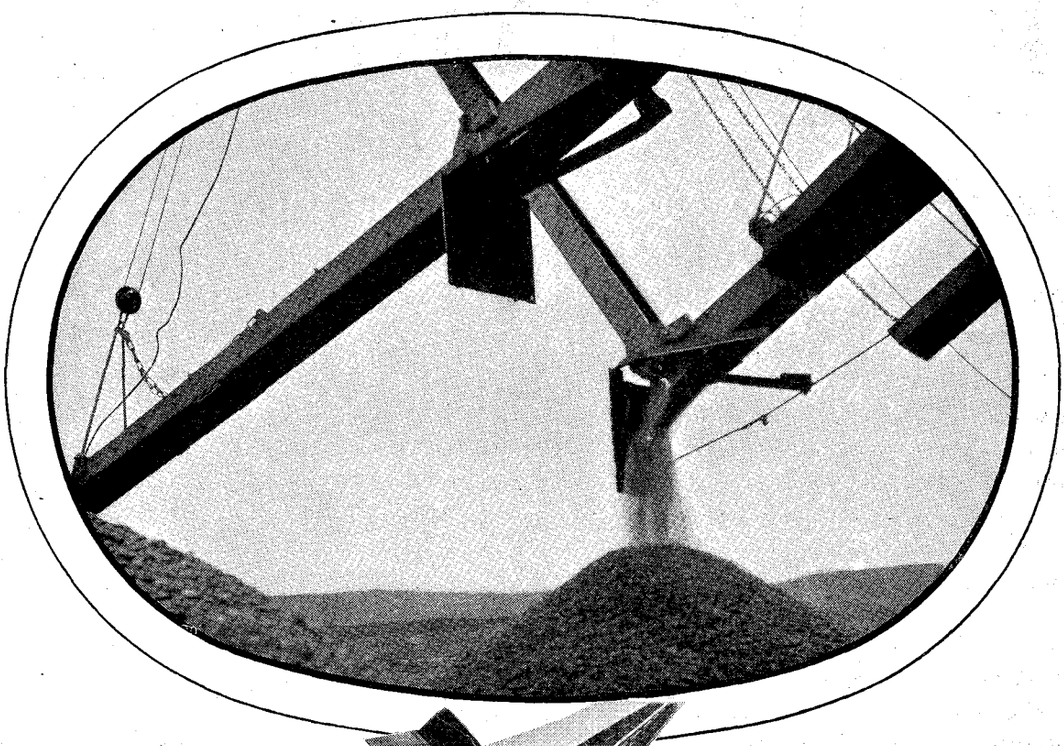
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

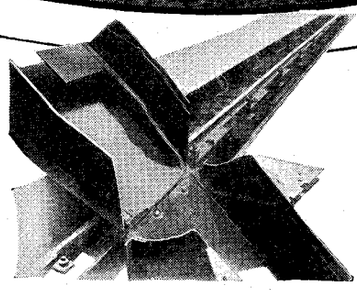
Rubber



Soft, velvety, yielding . . . yet 10 times more resistant to abrasion than steel!

THAT OUTWEARS STEEL *ten* TO *one*





GOODRICH DEVELOPMENT *saves loss through Grinding Wear of Thousands of Tons of Steel . . .*

TAKE an ordinary kitchen knife . . . a piece of sandpaper. Rub the paper briskly back and forth across the blade. Surprisingly soon the blade shows wear.

"Naturally," you say, "sand on steel . . ."

Sand, gravel, coke, ore and similar materials destroy thousands of tons of steel each year. Tough as it is, metal cannot stand up under the constant bombardment of tiny, sharp-edged particles.

To this problem, Goodrich engineers found the answer, not in a harder substance, but in a softer one.

They discovered a way to impart to rubber almost unbelievable resistance to abrasion. To make it *yield* to sharp particles of sand, stone, gravel . . . permitting them to roll, but not to gouge.

The new material was tested on a dredge in the Ohio river. Ton after ton of wet sand pours through the chutes of this dredge. Once the chutes were simply steel. Goodrich lined them with the new rubber. And the new material, trade-named Armorite, stood up under this test ten times as long as steel!

For years Goodrich engineers have been engaged in discovering and applying just such unthought-of solutions to industrial problems. The result of their studies is carefully catalogued in Goodrich laboratories in Akron.

Special Research Committee

Now this vast compilation of data is available to all industry through the Goodrich Industrial Research Committee.

Executives are invited to address the Chairman of this committee. Goodrich is glad to undertake special investigation and research in their interests whenever practicable. Goodrich, Est. 1870, Akron, O.

ARMORITE

Another B.F. Goodrich *Product*

Goodrich now manufactures 32,000 rubber articles, representing more than a thousand distinct rubber products—Goodrich Silvertowns · Zippers · Rubber Footwear Drug Sundries · Soles · Heels · Hose · Belting · Packing · Molded Goods

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cool Trade Winds Banish Summer Heat in Hawaii

POISED on the crest of a gathering wave a daring outrigger pauses an instant, then dives down a valley of curling brine. . . . Straight for the shore it darts, a skimming arrow on a blue expanse. . . . Flying spray forms a halo of gleaming iridescence . . . silhouettes bronzed figures immobile and erect like fabled gods astride a steed of the deep—

Whether Hawaii to you in the lovely late summer means dreamy days on coral shores or active participation in the water sports of old Hawaiian kings . . . whether fancy dictates a round of golf in settings of breath-taking beauty or rambles through tropic forest fastnesses . . . whether your mood craves the quiet glory of a magic night under the calm of a star-laced sky or the gaiety and sparkle of Continental smartness in great hotels . . . the Paradise Isles offer the vacation you'll never forget.

Write today for information . . . for the story of Hawaii in Summer and Fall and the joy of going. . . . Learn how easy it is to get there on proud liners that make the trip in four to six days from the gateways of the Pacific. . . . Know for yourself how trade-winds banish the worry of heat . . . make Hawaii the Land of Perpetual Spring . . . carry Summer into Fall.

Hawaii Tourist Bureau

(HONOLULU, HAWAII, U. S. A.)

for full information write to

1103 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Calif.

655D Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

or communicate with

LASSCO Line *from* LOS ANGELES
in Southern California

730 South Broadway - - - - - Los Angeles
521 Fifth Avenue - - - - - - - New York
140 South Dearborn - - - - - - - Chicago
685 Market Street - - - - San Francisco
213 East Broadway - - - - - - San Diego
609 Thomas Building - - - - - - - Dallas

MATSON Line *from* SAN FRANCISCO
Portland and Seattle

535 Fifth Avenue - - - - - - New York
140 South Dearborn - - - - - - Chicago
215 Market Street - - - - - San Francisco
723 West Seventh Street - - Los Angeles
1319 Fourth Avenue - - - - - - Seattle
271 Pine Street - - - - - Portland, Ore.

Any travel agent will gladly give you full particulars and arrange your bookings

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

light wines and beers, but rather for law enforcement."

Naturally, the educators, who vote dry by a larger majority than any other class in the DIGEST polls, repeat many of the arguments which we have quoted from letters in previous issues. We group several representative opinions here.

I have kept in close touch with the question of intemperance for sixty years, for over forty as a teacher and superintendent of high schools. I certainly indorse Prohibition for what it has done, while believing that its stricter enforcement will do much more. One needs only to know the conditions that existed before and after the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect to see what a great change for the better has taken place.—*Frank H. Craig, Waits River, Vermont.*

I am for Prohibition and the best job we can do with enforcement, because I know that it is harder for young men to get intoxicants to-day than it was twenty years ago, when I was a boy. I also feel that it is considered disgraceful to-day for a young man to get drunk. I want to be sensible about this important question, and as many of my respected friends take a different point of view, I frequently question my own attitude on the question.—*H. H. Donley, Supervising Principal, Brewster, New York, High School.*

I have been profoundly interested in the temperance movement. No effort has done more to aid American economic and moral life than the Prohibition amendment. As a young man, thirty years ago, I could see more drunken people in one day, in a city of 80,000 people, than in a whole year now, with greatly increased facilities for social contact.

Drunkards of that day now have money in the bank, and their families have libraries and education for the children.

The trouble with the liquor question is the fact that politics has placed liquor men in office to enforce the laws. When this policy is abandoned, much of the trouble in enforcing the law will disappear.—*E. F. Goddard, Jefferson County, Tennessee, Superintendent of Schools.*

The only safe person—safe from the evils of alcoholic drinks—is the total abstainer. Appetite for the stronger alcoholic drinks is caused by moderate drinking of drinks having a low alcoholic content.

"Modification" means light wines and beers. Light wines and beers, given freely to our youth, will again lead to drinks having a higher alcoholic content. Wherever light wines and beers would be sold, stronger intoxicants would be handled and mixed therewith.

No benefit, physical, mental, or moral, comes from intoxicating or alcoholic drinks. —*Buford S. Cross, Superintendent of Schools, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.*

I have been principal of the Auburn high school for twenty-two years. Drinking among our students has practically disappeared since Prohibition. Intoxicated men have disappeared from our streets.

Prohibition may not be a great success

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No faster schedules made than these between the Atlantic Seaboard and Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the West . . .

New Fast Schedules . . .

Now offered by the Pennsylvania . . .

ALWAYS the most convenient service between the Atlantic Seaboard and the West, the Pennsylvania now offers an even faster and more complete fleet of trains

The American and the Spirit of St. Louis were recently placed on 23-hour schedules between New York and St. Louis. The first two trains ever to make regular 23-hour runs in both directions between the two cities, they mark a new chapter in transportation history.

And this is but one of many outstanding improvements now offered by the Pennsylvania. Flying swiftly, evenly, over one of the smoothest roadbeds in the world, luxurious Pennsylvania trains now travel between the Atlantic Seaboard and Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, and the West on schedules surpassed only by those of planes.

When you plan your trip between East and West, think first of the Pennsylvania. Call your local Pennsylvania agent for complete information—fares, schedules, special excursions, and stop-over privileges.

LEADERS OF THE LARGEST FLEET OF TRAINS IN AMERICA

—

BROADWAY LIMITED
New York and Chicago

MANHATTAN LIMITED
Chicago and New York

THE GOLDEN ARROW
Chicago and New York

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED
New York and Chicago

THE AMERICAN
St. Louis and New York

SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS
New York and St. Louis

CINCINNATI LIMITED
Cincinnati and New York

LIBERTY LIMITED
Chicago and Washington

THE RED ARROW
Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and the East

BUCKEYE LIMITED
Cleveland and New York

THE SENATOR
Boston and Washington

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
CRUISES

To NORTHERN WONDERLANDS AND RUSSIA on the S. S. RELIANCE

Iceland, North Cape, Norway, Scandinavian and Baltic Capitals and a 4-day stay in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Magnificent scenic beauty — awesome glaciers, the Midnight Sun, snow capped peaks, winding fjords and misty waterfalls. Places and peoples whose history and legends date back for centuries. And a wonderful opportunity to study the world's greatest social experiment.

FROM NEW YORK—JUNE 28th

Duration 36 days to Hamburg—Rates $800 up including return passage to New York on any steamer of the Line prior to December 31, 1930. Also six cruises from Hamburg—from 11 to 24 days—by the S. S. Resolute and S. S. Oceana.

AROUND THE WORLD on the S. S. RESOLUTE
"Queen of Cruising Steamers"

A vast vivid panorama of the world unfolds before you on the "Voyage of Your Dreams". In 140 days you visit the famed ports and cities of 33 countries, arriving in each country at the ideal season. Among the scores of fascinating features are Egypt and The Holy Land—Somaliland—an included Tour Across India—Indo-China and Siam—Angkor Wat and the Island of Bali—Java and Borneo—China and Japan.

EASTWARD FROM NEW YORK, JAN. 6, 1931

Rates $2000 and up include an extraordinary program of shore excursions.

To the MEDITERRANEAN-ORIENT on the luxurious S. S. HAMBURG

The most comprehensive itinerary ever offered on a Mediterranean Cruise. All the usual fascinating ports of call together with a number of delightful additions.

Sailing from New York Jan. 31, 1931, for 70 days (New York to New York). The price, including a great program of shore excursions, is $950 and up, with return passage from Hamburg, Cherbourg or Southampton by any ship of the Line up to Dec. 31, 1931.

Write for descriptive literature of the cruise in which you are interested

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
39 Broadway New York

Branches in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver, or local tourist agents.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

in communities in which the so-called better classes take a pride in breaking the law. However, there are thousands of communities in the United States where Prohibition is a reasonable success.

I am told that narcotics can be purchased anywhere, in spite of the strict Federal laws against their sale. Why should you not start an agitation for the liberalization of the narcotic laws? Why single out the Prohibition laws and overlook the failure of other Federal laws?—*John F. Engle, Principal Placer Union High School, Auburn, California.*

How far fear of local consequences may have influenced schoolmen's votes there is no means of telling. The number of letters from educators voting for repeal is comparatively small, and one superintendent of schools writes:

I am herewith enclosing my ballot in sealed envelop. Our small towns are still blest with the snooping postmaster, who deems it his duty to inform the public, especially his political cronies, of the character of mail one receives and sends out. A man in public life dares not express openly his honest opinion concerning the Noble Experiment; should he express an opinion adverse to Volsteadism, however honest and well founded by observation, he is at once denounced as unmoral, and undesirable.

No small part of the curse of Prohibition is the hypocrisy it incites, and worse—the intellectual dishonesty it forces upon men in public positions.

The unholy alliance of big business and the clerics, wherein business subsidizes the pulpit rouser to keep the yokels and oafs occupied with the liquor issue—and the welfare of their immortal souls, leaving the economic policies of government to be determined—quietly, in favor of the monopolist—is most nauseating.

The Big Boys favor aridity for John Citizen; they are not so much concerned with his soul prospects, they believe John is a more efficient economic unit dry than moist, that being dry he is a better producer and consumer of goods; hence more profits to them and more trips to gay Paree! No Volsteadism for them; but John must be kept pious, and his spiritual welfare bulwarked by an ulterior sumptuary law; he must be kept all "het up" about his liquor, while being plucked economically.

And a principal of a West Virginia high school has this to say:

The Prohibition question in West Virginia is a joke and a shameful stain of the records of the courts. It is one of the biggest grafts that can be found. Why, even the officers themselves will take it from persons, taste it, and if it tastes good, they themselves will sell or have it sold. Yet some of our good citizens will argue that the State is better off *without* liquor. Please note the "without."

Let the Prohibition amendment be repealed. We don't need such a rotten law in this our fair land. Not in the land of the free, where a man is a man, do we need such a terrible law.

A Texas professor of economics and sociology, at Waxahachie, S. L. Hornbeak,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Sonny," *he said,* "you had better keep quiet"

YEARS AGO a boy started working on a railroad. The first advice which he received from an older employe was somewhat like this:

> *"When they want your advice they'll ask for it. In the meantime, sonny, you had better keep quiet."*

On our railroad every employe is encouraged to make suggestions. The suggestions come to that boy, who is now the president of our railroad.

Between March 5, 1924, and August 7, 1929, more than 6,500 cooperative meetings were attended by men representing the management and men representing the employes in the different departments of the service. In these five years of meetings more than 30,000 separate suggestions have been discussed.

Of this total number more than 24,000, or 81 per cent, were adopted.

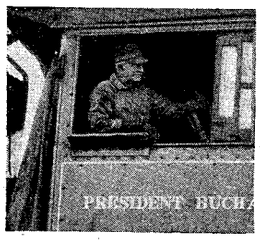
We who operate the B & O feel complimented when our suggestions are adopted. We try in turn to keep ourselves open-minded toward any suggestion submitted by any passenger or shipper.

This is an easy thing to say. It is also easy to claim that we try always to render the little extra services that make traveling a pleasure.

The question is, Do we live up to these claims?

We invite you to come and test that for yourself. Ride with us to or from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, or Detroit. Then you'll see how we perform.

The B&O



He helps to make your trip comfortable

One of the first things that is said to a B & O engineer is this: "Try to start and stop your train without jolting or jarring the passengers." It is our hope that you will know that the train is in motion by seeing rather than by feeling.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It's Called the

"5th ACE" WORLD CRUISE

● Of course, these four are outstanding . . . (1) the 21,850 gross-ton Empress of Australia . . . (2) 137-day voyage of spring-time . . . (3) a high-spot itinerary . . . (4) Canadian Pacific cuisine and service ● But what fuses these four into the perfect cruise is the "5th Ace"—Canadian Pacific's world-girdle of rail, ship, hotel and key-city offices. From New York, December 2. As low as $2000. Booklets, ship plans, from your own agent or any Canadian Pacific office: New York, Chicago, ● Montreal, 32 other cities.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Canadian Pacific

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

voting dry, proffers the opinion that there may be a few States in which the DIGEST ballot will reflect the sentiment of the people, but he doubts if it will do so in the great Prohibition sections of the country. He goes on to say:

The fact of the business is that New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and a few of the big cities of the East do not represent all of the U. S. They may sometimes think that they represent the whole country, but there are many other places that do not believe as they do by any sort of means, and some of these days the East will find that there are other sections of the country that will not stand for longer domination by the Industrial East.

The perturbed view of a Michigan township secretary of the Board of Education, William J. Anderson of Hermansville, is exprest as follows:

I am forty-five years of age, and I come from a family who has lived for about forty years under the tryannical rule of Liquor.

I believe, and I know many cases in this town, where the bad conditions are better. And the worst condition, now, is simply lack of enforcing the Law in the beginning.

Further, I believe that men or women who have cultivated a taste for booze can not help themselves, or stay away from liquor. These people are in the grip of a terrible slavery.

There are to-day thousands and thousands of such people, and I would say, that America is to-day facing its second slavery problem. Under such conditions it is not for the masses to supply the solution. The stronger people must legislate for the weaker.

I believe it is a mighty hard problem to settle, and we must look forward to the time when America shall produce a second Abraham Lincoln to solve this momentous problem for our people.

A thoughtful dry-voting professor of law in the University of Nebraska, L. Vold, observes:

It seems to me that the most fundamental questions involved in connection with Prohibition are untouched by the form of questions appearing on your ballot. I will suggest a few of these, largely questions of fact, on an estimate of which it would have been very useful to get a broad cross-section of public opinion, as follows:

1. Do you believe use of alcoholic liquors is injurious to the individual himself? 2. Do you believe there is any substantial danger in the case of most people that moderate drinking may develop into drinking to excess? 3. Do you believe there is any substantial danger to others than the drinker himself involved in his use of liquor? 4. Do you believe Prohibition laws should be obeyed so long as they have not been lawfully repealed? 5. Are you personally a total abstainer?

In the casual discussion of the Prohibition question that I have happened to share I have noticed what seems to be a tendency for those who argue on the wet side to have in the background, if not directly avowed, their own personal appetite for a drink. It seems to me important

ALASKA

The Primitive
The Golden

CRUISE to Alaska, land of gold and totems, amid the luxury of Alaska Steamship Company ships. See rugged Alaskan ice-peaks, primeval forests and vast glaciers. Visit gold-rush towns and quaint Russian hamlets. Cruises of 10 to 37 days from Seattle.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET "ALASKA"

ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THE ALASKA LINE

Room 106
Pier 2
Seattle, Wash.

Or any Tourist or Ticket Agent

TRAVERSITY

NOT a floating nor a drifting but a travel university for limited group. Around the World, leaving New York September 27, 1930. Trip assured. Men and women, 17 to 30. Visit 27 countries. 80 days at sea, 150 on shore. Traveled faculty. References required. Write
THE TRAVERSITY, INC.
Woodstock Tower 320 East 42nd St., New York

GET A THRILL OUT OF THRIFT!

This remarkable new method simplifies personal budgeting. $-MY BUDGET-$ makes it fun! Will give you *safety* and *control*. Almost runs itself, step by step. A Budget, Household Expense Book, and Income Record, *all in one*. Loose leaf, lies flat. Sheet size 8½" x 5½". Descriptive booklet on request.

PRICES COMPLETE
Genuine Cowhide . $5.50
Cloth . . $2.75
Ask your stationer or remit to us. Money refunded if not satisfied.

Trussell Manufacturing Co.
330 Cottage St. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

OBSOLETES ALL OTHERS.

$=My Budget=$

SAVO All-Year-Around Steel Flower Box

Grow Larger, Stronger Healthier Plants
Self-watering and sub-irrigating steel boxes for windows, porches, ledges, sun parlors, etc. Leak proof; rust proof. Perfect air circulation and drainage. Six sizes. 30 days' Free trial. Write for FREE catalog.
SAVO MFG. CO., Dept. A-5, 1400 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

LAW STUDY AT HOME

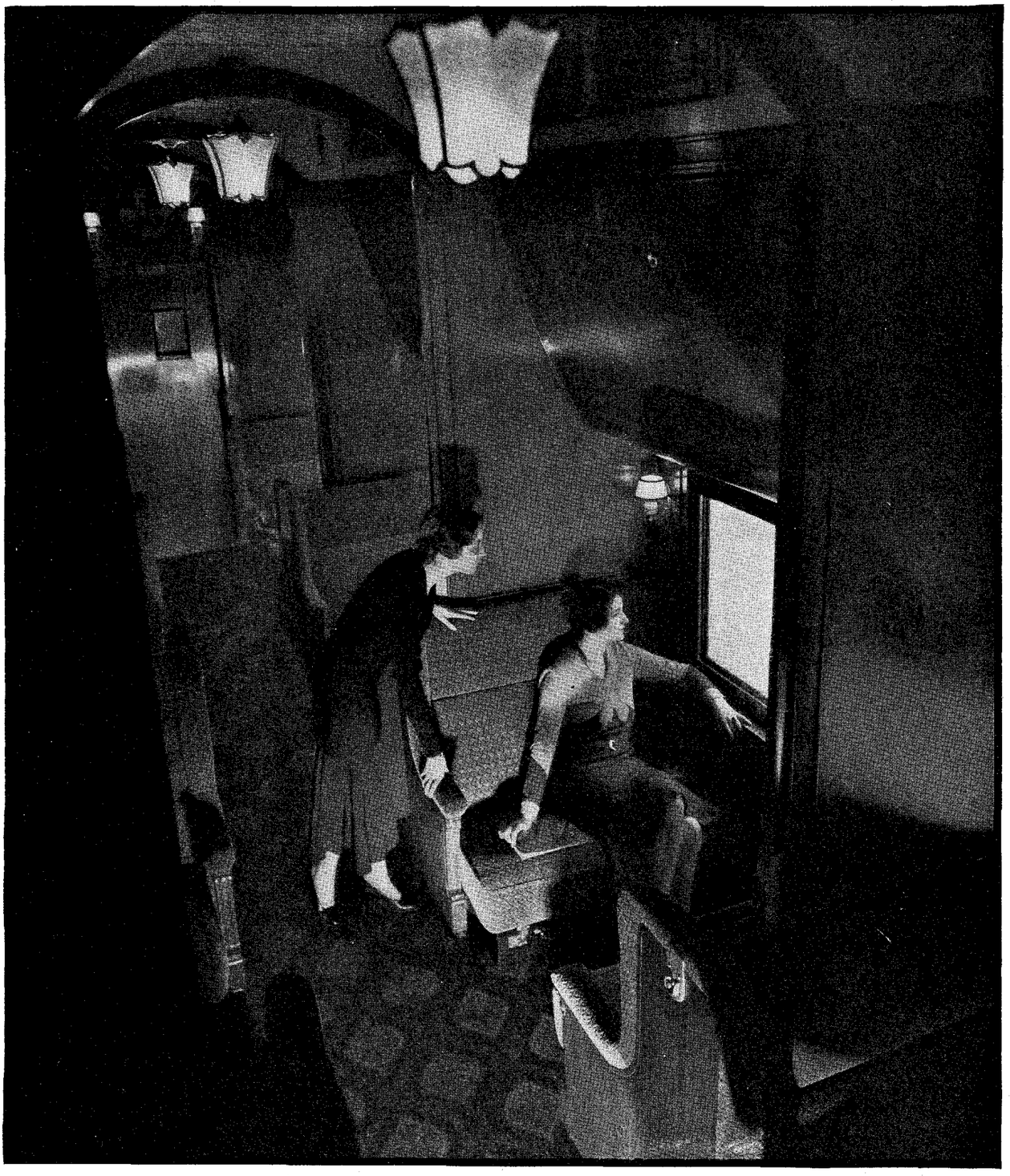
Become a lawyer. Be independent. Earn $5,000 to $10,000 annually. We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL.B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 552-L, Chicago
The World's Largest Business Training Institution

LAW Free Book

Write today for FREE 64-page book, "THE LAW-TRAINED MAN", which shows how to learn law in spare time through the Blackstone home-study course prepared by 80 prominent legal authorities, including law school deans, lawyers, and U. S. Supreme Court justices. Combination text and case method of instruction used. All material necessary furnished with the course, including elaborate 25-volume law library, which is delivered immediately upon enrollment. Many successful attorneys among our graduates. LL.B. degree conferred. Moderate tuition, low monthly terms. Money-Back Agreement.
Write for free book today
BLACKSTONE INSTITUTE, 307 N. Michigan Ave. Dept 35 Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

North Coast Limiteds



On May 15, 1930, the newest and most luxurious of railroad passenger equipment enters service of the

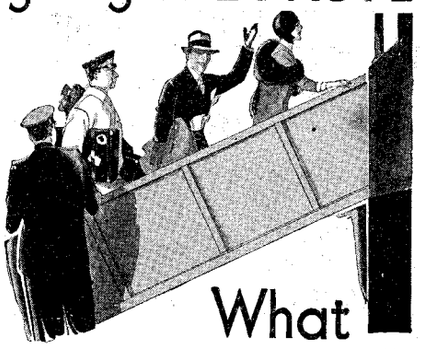
NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
677

North Coast Limiteds for the satisfaction of travelers between Chicago and the Northern Pacific Coast.

For Western travel information, address
E. E. Nelson, 265 N. P. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Suppose you are going to EUROPE



What should you do?

The answer is—confer with Cook's—they will treat your problem individually; they will outline the most suitable route, make all steamship reservations—have you met on your arrival abroad—and escorted if you so desire. They will reserve hotel accommodations, will insure your baggage, and secure your passport.

They may suggest Individual Travel, one of their special features, enabling the fullest expression of your own ideas—or, your requirements may be best served by joining one of their limited Group-Tours. These are many and varied—whether you wish to emphasize luxury or economy.

Cook's will discuss with you—private or group automobile travel—special air cruises or general air trips.

89 years of experience—200 offices in Europe alone. Cook's Travelers' Cheques are welcome everywhere.

OBERAMMERGAU

Following their practice since 1860 the Oberammergau Passion Play Committee have again appointed Thos. Cook & Son as their Official Agents; applications for accommodations and seats, should be made promptly.

THOS. COOK & SON

585 Fifth Avenue, New York

Philadelphia Boston Baltimore Washington
Chicago St. Louis San Francisco Los Angeles
Toronto Montreal Vancouver

in co-operation with

WAGONS-LITS CO.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to know, if it can be ascertained in any approximately accurate way, to what extent such personal demand for alcoholic drinks at the present time actually goes.

Most important of all, it seems to me vital to emphasize what are the actual facts involved with respect to the consequences of the use of liquor. I have noticed the greatest difficulty in finding any common ground for even beginning any course of reasoning between the opposing view-points because of apparent conflict of ideas on the preliminary questions of fact, as to whether any use of liquor for a beverage is personally injurious, as to whether moderate use of liquor tends to develop into excessive use, and as to whether the drinker by his use of liquor to any substantial extent endangers any one but himself. Believing, as I do, that all three of these fundamental fact questions must be answered in the affirmative, it seems clear to me that the case for total abstinence remains unaffected by any count of votes on Prohibition, and that the effectiveness of Prohibition in reducing the consumption of liquor has been worth much more than it has cost.

This exhibit furnished by our voting educators may be interestingly concluded by a feminine letter from the West:

I received your secret ballot, and, being a woman, do not care to keep secret about my vote. I think that the supporters of Prohibition seized upon an emergency war measure and made it an amendment to the Constitution, and that in so doing they impaired the effectiveness of the Constitution and lessened the respect in which it was held. I know of my own knowledge that drinking, which was once frowned upon as "poor form" by a certain class of people, has become an accomplishment among them. The Jones Law is a violation of personal rights, and it is a measure taken to support Prohibition. Bribes have corrupted the executive, and undermined the judiciary, arm of the law to an extent not known before in this our country, and those bribes are the revenue derived from illicit liquor traffic.

Colorado passed a State law prohibiting liquor traffic in 1916. Just previous to that time I had finished the first eight grades in Las Animas County. The city in which I now teach had twenty-seven saloons on its most important street. The coal camps in which we lived before we moved to Trinidad all had their "company" saloon and two or three little blind tigers in camp, and a couple, not so blind, outside the camp limits.

The comparison of the conditions that existed then with those that exist now leads me to believe that however the pride and welfare of the adult may be benefited by his chance to take it or leave it alone, the child is infinitely better off under the present régime. Roughly estimated, there were six cases of child abuse: malnutrition, beating, statutory assault, etc., to every one that occurs now. I realize that other conditions contribute to this improvement, but I am sure the fact that the *pater familias* can not get drunk on the way home is chiefly responsible.

School-teachers are peculiarly victimized by blue-laws, and I would like to cast my ballot against a restriction of my private conduct. But I can not honestly do so.

WHAT A "CZAR" MEANS TO GOLF PROS

MOVE over, Judge Landis and Mr. Hays!

The Amalgamated Association of American Czars has a new member. The dictator fad, started abroad, is spreading.

The latest man chosen to boss a section of American life is Albert R. Gates, a Chicago lawyer. He has recently been named administrator of golf by the Professional Golfers' Association, which, the Associated Press tells us, includes 2,202 members. They "govern the play of nearly half of the 5,649 golf clubs in the United States." There are some 3,158 pros in the country, the account continues.

But Mr. Gates, who headed the Western Golf Association in 1907, 1908, 1921, and 1922, denied that he will be a Judge Landis. "There will be no occasion for that, I hope," he said in a copyrighted North American Newspaper Alliance interview, quoted from the New York *Evening World*. His functions would be these, he said:

One thing I want to make clear. The P. G. A. is not working opposite the U. S. G. A., but rather in close harmony, and with most intimate cooperation. Because, in the past, especially in regard to the steel shafts, I have been on opposite sides from the U. S. G. A., some people are of the opinion I am a radical—but such is far from the case. I am for anything to better golf, and now, especially, to better the conditions of the professionals.

My office will act as a clearing-house for exhibitions, giving assurance as to appearance of the players, and also cooperating with the club regarding the players' share of the receipts.

A regular benevolent fund has been in force for some time with the P. G. A. This will be enlarged, and a group-insurance plan placed in working order.

Mr. Gates's pronouncement on relations with the U. S. G. A. "reads like a turtle-dove love-feast," George Trevor remarks in the New York *Sun*. But skeptics, he continues, "may be pardoned for having their doubts. To some it looks more like the start of a rousing fight." And, we are told further:

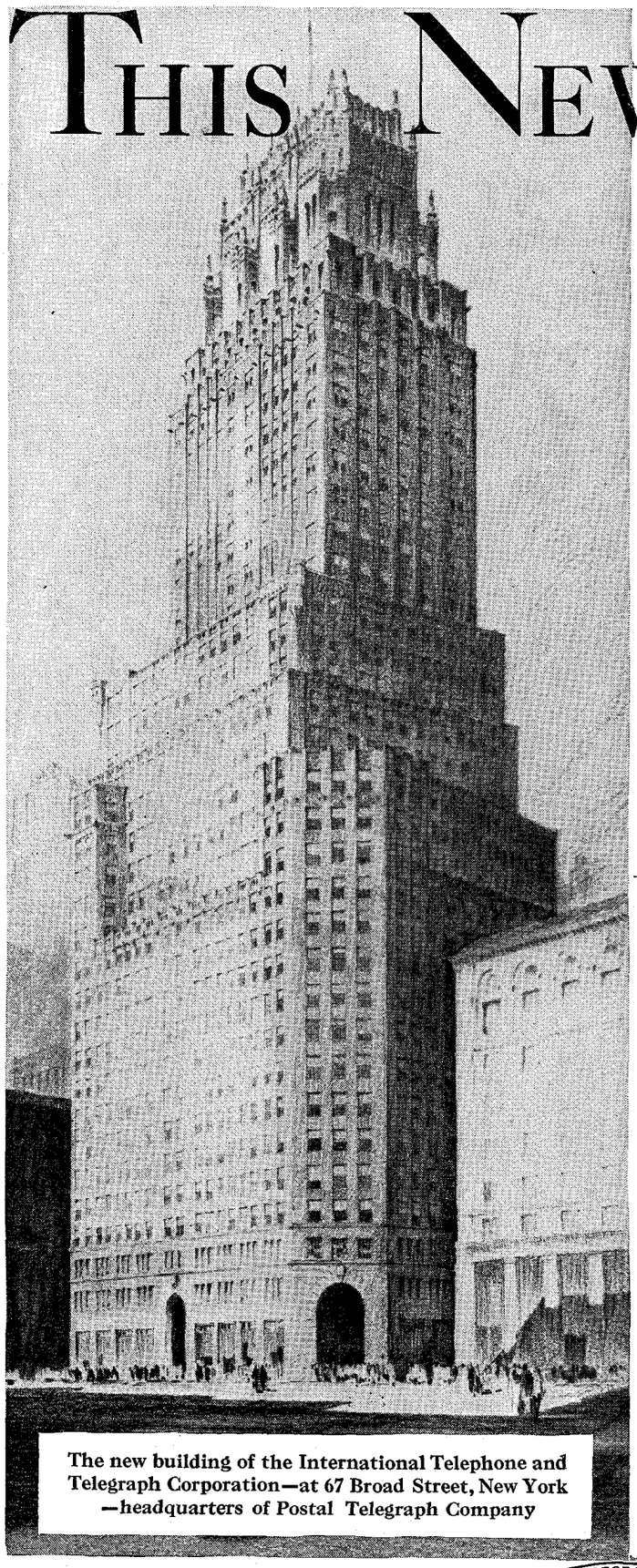
You see, the aims of the P. G. A. are not altogether compatible with U. S. G. A. policy. The parent body feels that the pros have already usurped some of its own prerogatives. It seeks to curtail the collective power of the pros rather than to have it augmented.

Back in 1914, at Midlothian, the professionals rebelled against their servile status—a social position inherited from Britain's rigid caste system. In England and Scotland the golf professional is not accepted on terms of social equality with club members. He can not eat in the members' dining-room nor lounge in the living-room. He must enter like a trades person, through the back door. He is treated as a paid employee, only a few notches higher than the laborers who water greens and rake bunkers.

When golf was introduced into America, its customs were transplanted bodily to this supposedly free soil. Our early professionals were exclusively Britons, reared in this atmosphere of caste. They were accustomed to being classified with the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THIS NEW TOWER



The new building of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation—at 67 Broad Street, New York —headquarters of Postal Telegraph Company

symbolizes the vast expansion of the International System

. . that flashes messages by radio . . by wire . . by cable

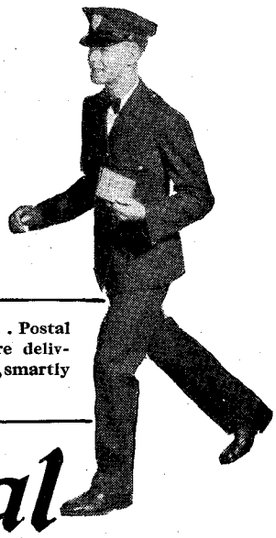
A VISIT to the International System's soaring new skyscraper on the tip of Manhattan will give you a clearer idea of the variety of services placed at your disposal in every Postal Telegraph office . . .

Looking out over the Atlantic from these lofty windows, you will visualize the great cables—Commercial and All America—that connect you instantly with European, Asiatic, Oriental and South American markets.

The harbor shipping will remind you that Mackay Radio flashes your messages at lightning speed to ships a thousand miles at sea.

And you will appreciate that the very location of this building in the focal center of American business typifies Postal Telegraph service—for more than ninety per cent of Postal telegrams relate directly to industry and commerce.

Any Postal Telegraph office will send a representative who can show you how to cut costs, how to increase efficiency, how to profit by the world-wide facilities that are offered for your service by the only American telegraph system of coördinated communications.



BRISK, EFFICIENT . . . Postal Telegraph messages are delivered by alert youngsters, smartly uniformed, courteous.

Commercial Cables All America Cables Mackay Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

Postal Telegraph

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

visit NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE · DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY

A Thrill a Minute

Majestic mountains and white ocean beaches . . island-studded lakes and the lure of golf, fishing, motoring and camping in balsam-laden air . . little wonder that New Hampshire is the Playground of the Nation . . the Homeland of Agriculture, Industry and wonderful Scenic Grandeur.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PUBLICITY DEPT.
50 PARK STREET, CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Please mail free BOOKLET OF 177 VIEWS

Check information desired.

☐ Tours
☐ Hotels ☐ Maps ☐ Fishing
☐ Golf ☐ Farms ☐ Industries

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"hired help," and were contented with their lot.

Revolt against this servile status flamed out when American-born boys, who had picked up golf in the caddie shack, grew up to become professionals. They resented the servant label, and determined on an equal-rights crusade.

Discontent had seethed for some years prior to the "Midlothian incident"—the Fort Sumter or Lexington of the professional revolution. By threatening to boycott the 1914 national open—then in progress—the pros gained the right to enter the clubhouse, a privilege previously denied them.

Since that day, the emancipation of the professional has been rapid, but he isn't yet satisfied. He still feels that the U. S. G. A. discriminates between amateur and pro in a way that reflects on the latter's dignity. For instance, the prefix "Mr.," which distinguishes the amateur from the titleless professional in the U. S. G. A. national open program, rankles deeply.

The pros also believe that Bobby Jones and certain favored amateurs receive preferential treatment from the association in the matter of starting times and hair-splitting rule interpretations. They may be wrong in thinking that partiality exists, but so strong is this feeling that plans were formulated to boycott the Winged Foot open, and hold an opposition championship under professional auspices elsewhere. This insurrection never materialized, perhaps for want of a dynamic leader.

It will be interesting to see whether Dictator Gates serves an ultimatum upon his old companions in the U. S. G. A., calling upon them to delete the obnoxious "Mr." as employed to indentify the names of amateurs on the entry list. The pros feel that this snobbish prefix is a relic of golf's dark ages.

Something else that Mr. Gates might do is suggested by the writer, thus:

Gates could do a real service to the game, and incidentally to the members of the P. G. A., by instituting a crusade against those unattached stragglers of dubious reputation who have conspired to falsify their cards.

The standard of integrity in professional golf is higher than that in most amateur sports. Stanch upholders of the honor system, these forthright pros deserve to be protected from the few unscrupulous black sheep who cheat when they think they can get away with it.

Incidents such as marred the 1929 Metropolitan open at Lido, when a misguided publicity seeker posted an incredible score in the sixties, must not be permitted to reoccur.

For some reason, these charlatans seem to pick the Metropolitan open as the medium of their flim-flam tricks. At the Engineers course, in 1924, two ex-caddie boys, of foreign extraction, collaborated in a score-cutting fraud that outraged P. G. A. members. In a game that is founded on one's word of honor, it is hard to imagine anything more despicable than the deliberate falsification of a score that may take the bread from the mouth of a fellow professional.

The professional golfers' dictator is a devotee of the "royal and ancient" game

UNCHANGING

YEAR in, year out, the "Mephisto" Indelible Copying Pencil maintains unchanged the scientifically accurate lead that made it famous.

Much work in Banks, Business and Railroad Offices, Insurance and Trust Companies can be done better with "Mephisto." Use for forms of all kinds where copies are taken. Gives a lasting original and clean-cut duplicates. Sign letters with it.

At Leading Stationers
Sample "Mephisto" mailed for 10 cents. Specify use. Write for free booklet, "The Right Pencil in the Right Place."

Now 10c

KOH-I-NOOR PENCIL CO., INC.
34 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

MEPHISTO
The Perfect Copying Pencil

IRELAND...
RIGHT ON YOUR WAY TO THE CONTINENT

Would you go to France and overlook Paris? Of course not. Neither would you overlook Ireland en route to the Continent . . . especially when the ways and means of getting there are so delightful, so economical. You land at Queenstown . . . and in a few hours of luxurious travel, the G. S. R. takes you to the wild beauty of Erin . . . to Killarney, Kenmare, Parknasilla . . . where sports are at their best. This great network of railroads brings all Ireland within easy reach of the traveler. You'll enjoy seeing Ireland this economical way—by train and automobile. Stop over on your way to the Continent. For pamphlets, particulars of itineraries, fares, etc., write T. R. DESTER (Dept. C-1), Passenger Traffic Manager, America, 200 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS OF IRELAND

COLLEGE COURSES
AT HOME

Carry on your education. Develop power to initiate and achieve. Earn credit toward a Bachelor degree or Teaching Certificate *by correspondence.* Select from 450 courses in 45 subjects, including English, Mathematics, History, Education, Psychology, Economics, the Languages, etc. Write for catalog.

The University of Chicago
419 ELLIS HALL CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSONAL POWER
a big practical book by Keith J. Thomas, shows you the way to happiness and success through mental concentration and the development of energy and will. Read it and make good. *12mo, cloth, $1.75; by mail, $1.89.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of long standing. And not only as a player. As head of the Western Golf Association, he was influential, as this Associated Press dispatch tells us:

While head of the W. G. A., Mr. Gates found himself in opposition, in a friendly way, to the United States Golf Association, but several of the ideas he fought for were adopted later by the national body, and one of them recently by Great Britain. This was authorization of steel shafts for golf clubs. When the metal shafts first were produced, the U. S. G. A. and St. Andrews turned thumbs down on them, declaring them mechanical aids.

But Mr. Gates said he would investigate before condemning the innovation. So he and the executive committee of the W. G. A. took Bob McDonald, Jock Hutchison, Chick Evans, and a few other expert golfers to the Edgewater Club, and had them drive several balls with both hickory and steel shafts.

The results convinced President Gates and members of the executive committee that the steel shafts were not genii to produce good shots from poor swings, and they were admitted to tournament play. Later, the U. S. G. A. accepted the metal shafts, and more recently the British removed the ban.

Queerly enough, the metal shafts were opposed at first by the professionals, who now have chosen Gates as their dictator. They felt that part of their professional work would be supplanted by using steel shafts, but it did not turn out that way, as they were able to sell just as many clubs.

A TALE OF NOT-SO-FLAMING YOUTH

THE boy friend was disgusted.

"Look at that," he snorted. "We don't act like that, and we're not married."

The boy was a student in a Los Angeles high school; and the scene was a Los Angeles hotel, to which a group of students had gone for supper and dancing.

The boy's disgust was caused by a party of "whoopee-making" adults at "an elongated table which had been specially decorated. Around it were seated men and women somewhat past middle age. There was a good deal of drinking going on at their table, in contrast to the arid condition which prevailed at ours," writes Victorine Kirk in *McCall's Magazine*. "But more noticeable, there were general flirtations among them, of a very coy variety."

Little the boy suspected, as he spoke to Mrs. Kirk that he was with a married woman and a mother. To him, she was one of the girls in the junior class at high school.

For Mrs. Kirk, ten years out of university, looked so young that she could pass as seventeen.

And this was why she was passing as such, she tells us in a highly informative and entertaining account.

She had heard tales of flaming youth in high school. Her own daughter was nearly ready for that stage in her education; and she wanted to know what the girl had to face.

So she went to high school, masquerading as a seventeen-year-old junior. These

NO SCRUBBING

DIRT WIPES RIGHT OFF

THIS PAINT ENAMEL —

THE VOGUE for white and light-tinted interiors is hard to reconcile with the difficulty of keeping ordinary paint clean! But thousands have solved this problem by using Barreled Sunlight, the paint enamel that *protects its own beauty.*

No matter how much grime filters indoors—and there's plenty of it today—Barreled Sunlight is proof against permanent soiling. It has no "pores" to hold dirt embedded. Smudges are easily wiped off with a damp cloth. And the finish is so durable that repeated cleaning does not wear it away.

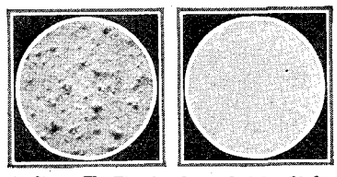
For sheer beauty alone, many people prefer Barreled Sunlight to any other finish. It has a rich "depth" peculiar to itself—a soft lustre that you can almost *look into.*

Extremely easy to apply—flowing freely and evenly, without "laps" or brush marks. Unusual too in its opacity, or "hiding power."

Gloss, Semi-Gloss and Flat Finishes. All-sized cans and drums. Readily tinted any shade. Where more than one coat is required, use Barreled Sunlight Undercoat as the first coat. See coupon.

Also ask your dealer or painter about the new exterior paint, Outside Barreled Sunlight, which is lending new distinction to white-painted homes everywhere.

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R. I. Branches: New York—Chicago—San Francisco. Distributors in all principal cities. (For the Pacific Coast, W. P. Fuller & Co.) More than 7,500 retail dealers.



Ordinary Flat Finish White Paint — Barreled Sunlight Gloss Finish

The Microscope Shows Why—

These photographs of paint surfaces were made through a powerful microscope. The astonishing contrast shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Smooth, unbroken and non-porous, it resists dirt and washes like tile.

A pure, lustrous white—easily tinted any shade

You can easily tint Barreled Sunlight any shade you wish. It is an "all-oil" product and blends readily with any good oil color, producing beautifully clear, lasting tints. Dealers carry handy tubes of Barreled Sunlight Tinting Colors. Quantities of five gallons or more are tinted to order at the factory, without extra charge.

BARRELED SUNLIGHT

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
28-X Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.
Please send me: Check ☐ Information on the use of Interior Barreled Sunlight. (Enclosed find 10¢ for sample can.)
☐ New booklet on Outside Barreled Sunlight—"The Whitest White House in Town."
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There is no substitute for COMFORT

There is a movement among men to dress more comfortably, more sensibly, more neatly. In underwear this means a garment that does not hug or bind the body at any point—a garment that is light in weight—COOL! Such a garment is the B.V.D. Union Suit. It is famous for fit—permits free movement of the body and perfect body ventilation—made in many sizes to provide for any build.

• • • •

Other B.V.D. Products—Coat Shirts and Drawers of B.V.D. nainsook, Pull-over Shirts and attractive Shorts, Knit Union Suits, Swimming Suits and Sweaters.

The three letters B.V.D. on the label of a garment identify it as a product of The B.V.D. Co., Inc.—it will pay you to look for them.

THE B.V.D. COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.

B.V.D.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

union suit

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

are some of the things she found out abou students, she tells us in *McCall's:*

That, except for a small minority, th younger generation moves wholesomel and normally behind a jazz mask whic public gossip has hung upon it.

That those who do live unconventionally do so with absolute thoroughness, settin no limits on their conduct. It is this exces which feeds the wild younger generatio publicity.

That those with the loosest ideals mos often come from homes without standard

That those who are safest and happies have been given some experience at wag earning.

That few drink regularly, or eve frequently.

That the number of girls who smoke i fast increasing.

That boys and girls approve sound soci restrictions, but react against insince politeness and hypocritical "good form."

That they indulge in no poses, and s through those of their parents and teacher

That while only a small percentag attend church, ninety-five per cent. hav a secret personal religion.

That they are tolerant, and readier tha their parents to give the weak and mis taken a second chance.

That they are great sports, takin themselves not too seriously, and laughin at their own mistakes.

These young students proved to b "emotionally practical," and to have fe romantic illusions. Several of them spok of love, courtship, and marriage in th manner:

"Not many boys are taking girls ou unless they get something out of it, on way or another," a quiet girl said to me "A girl has to be one of three things if sh is going to get asked out, and I'm not an of them."

"What three things do you mean?" I asked.

"Oh, you know how it is—she has to b either so good-looking or so rich or so impor tant that it means something just to be see with her; and I'm not any of those.

"Or she has to have a lot of pep an know some wise-cracks and be able to kee things stirring; and I'm not like that.

"Or she has to be willing to give up what ever a boy may ask for; and I'm not lik that, either."

"You can't blame them, tho, for wantin to get something out of it. I guess we'r the same way," said another girl honestly

"I know I don't give many second date to boys unless they can take me to kee places. Some of the fellows I'd like to g with can't afford it, and I just don't g with them, that's all. I can't picture my self settling down all evening at home wit one of them, and nothing to do but neck!"

This won fairly general agreement.

Two things have done much to dispe the romantic attitude between boys an girls.

The first is the fact that most of th mystery of sex has vanished since it ha become an allowed topic for conversation

The second is that marriage can no longe be represented to them as an infallibly idea state, since they only need to look around

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

›rder to see scores of their elders making a ailure of it.

Particularly in regard to this latter condi- ıon are young people growing sensible and ;ary concerning their own future plans.

I heard several of them say, "I don't ıtend to marry until I know what I'm oing and until there's money enough to ıake it all right, because when I do marry, want my marriage to stick."

From outlining his marriage, one boy 'ent on to outline his children:

"Believe me, my kids are going to know 'hat life is all about, as soon as they begin ɔ ask. I'm going to talk to them, not eep things back from them, like my people id with me.

"I wouldn't want them to have to try ɔ get the low-down on it all, just from other ids. And believe me, they're going to now how to work and make money, ɔcause that helps a kid to know what life is ll about, too. That's one thing my father as taught me that I thank him for a lot."

He explained to me that he had a stamp- ɔllecting agency, from which he made a ɔod profit for a boy of his age. He was ıving the money toward college.

"I'd rather be doing something like that ıan just running loose after school, because gets me somewhere," he said.

"If some of the kids who chase a lot could nd something to do that would get them ›mewhere, I'll bet they'd settle down to it, ıstead of cutting up and getting the rest f us talked about. You'll notice most of ıe straight kids have things to do at home. 'ɔ's the ones whose homes aren't interest- ıg that get into trouble."

During Mrs. Kirk's attendance at this ıgh school, several examples of extreme ypes of conduct on the part of parents hich produced identical results in their ıildren came to her attention. She says:

A girl named Bernice, who had the repu- ›tion of being a "heavy necker" became ›nfidential with me during lunch periods.

"My mother just ignores me," she said, tterly. "I'm the youngest of three chil- en, and she doesn't like any of us. She ɔes not care about a thing but society. he never pays any attention to me unless ıe has to."

Later, I was on two evening parties with ernice, and I saw that she would kiss any ɔy with startling eagerness. She told me ıat she "only petted," and I believed her; ıt I considered that the fact placed no ıaranty on her future, for she was starved ›r love and affection.

"My dad makes a monkey out of me," boy told me, half-humorously, half- ıefully.

"For weeks he'll be such a regular llow that I'll break down and tell him 'erything I think and do.

"Then the first thing I know, he's jumping ı me about everything I've told him ıat he doesn't like. Do you think that's ıuare?"

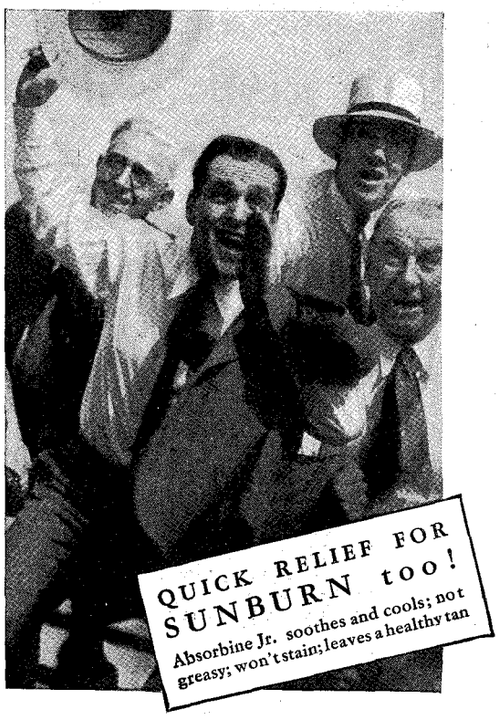
"My mother is beautiful," said a girl oudly, "but, gee, she surely does get mad my brother or I do the least little thing rong. She wants her friends to think we e perfect. I'd love to talk to her about ts of things, but I can't. She just goes › in the air."

If that mother could hear her children scuss her, she would realize that the ıpression which she makes on them is ore important than the impression which ıey make on her friends.

HE PLAYS BASEBALL FROM THE BLEACHERS

. . . YET HE HAS

"ATHLETE'S FOOT!"



HE practically runs the team from his seat. "Watch that bunt," you hear him yell. "Cover second on that throw" — "s-l-i-d-e"—his lungs get all the exercise, but his feet would feel strange in "spikes."

Yet this hard-playing member of the Bleacher Brigade has a well-defined case of "Athlete's Foot." He is bothered by a dry, scaly condition of the skin between his toes, with i-t-c-h-i-n-g.* It's a nagging infection and seems to be getting worse every day, but he doesn't know what it is or how to get rid of it.

And he is only one of millions of Americans who have the ringworm infection, commonly called "Athlete's Foot," and who wonder what it is!

Many Symptoms for the Same Disease—So Easily Tracked into the Home

"Athlete's Foot" may start in a number of different ways,* but it is now generally agreed that the germ, *tinea trichophyton*, is back of them all. It lurks where you would least expect it—in the very places where people go for health and recreation and cleanliness. In spite of modern sanitation, the germ abounds on locker- and dressing-room floors—on the edges of swimming pools and showers—in gymnasiums—around bathing beaches and bath-houses—even on hotel bath-mats.

And from all these places it has been tracked into countless homes until today this ringworm infection is simply *everywhere.* The United States Public Health Service finds *"It is probable that at least one-half of all adults suffer from it at some time."* And authorities say that half the boys in high school are affected. There can be no doubt that the tiny germ *tinea trichophyton,* has made itself a nuisance in America.

It Has Been Found That Absorbine Jr. Kills This Ringworm Germ

Now, a series of exhaustive laboratory tests with the antiseptic Absorbine Jr. has proved that Absorbine Jr. penetrates deeply into flesh-like tissues, and that wherever it penetrates it *kills* the ringworm germ.

It might not be a bad idea to examine *your* feet tonight for distress signals* that announce the beginning of "Athlete's Foot." *Don't be fooled by mild symptoms.* Don't let the disease become entrenched, for it is *persistent.* The person who is seriously afflicted with it today, may have had these same mild symptoms like yours only a very short time ago.

Watch out for redness, particularly between the smaller toes, with itching—or a moist, thick skin condition — or, again, a dryness with scales.

Read the symptoms printed at the left very carefully. At the first sign of *any one* of these distress signals* begin the free use of Absorbine Jr. on the affected areas—douse it on morning and night *and after every exposure of your bare feet to any damp or wet floors, even in your own bathroom.*

Absorbine Jr. is so widely known and used that you can get it at all drug stores. Price $1.25. For free sample write W. F. YOUNG, INC., 345 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.

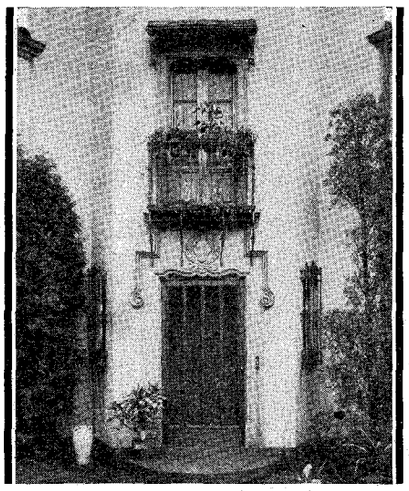
***WATCH FOR THESE DISTRESS SIGNALS THAT WARN OF "ATHLETE'S FOOT"**

Though "Athlete's Foot" is caused by the germ—*tinea trichophyton*—its early stages manifest themselves in several different ways, usually between the toes—sometimes by redness, sometimes by skin-cracks, often by tiny itching blisters. The skin may turn white, thick and moist, or it may develop dryness with little scales. *Any one of these calls for immediate treatment!* If the case appears aggravated and does not readily yield to Absorbine Jr., consult your physician without delay.

Absorbine Jr.

FOR YEARS HAS RELIEVED SORE MUSCLES, MUSCULAR ACHES, BRUISES, BURNS, CUTS, SPRAINS, ABRASIONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



From basement to attic - - let Higgin screen your house

Windows, doors, porches, all the openings of your house have been designed with infinite care. They tell your neighbors, your guests, your community, the character of the house you live in.

You can't afford to destroy their carefully planned lines and subtle architectural harmonies by installing ordinary screens. That's why architects recommend Higgin Screens . . . because Higgin plans every screen as carefully as the architect plans every opening . . . and the results are always beautiful.

Higgin All-Metal Screens will last much longer, too. Their strong narrow frames and tough bronze mesh withstand time and weather and, with a very minimum of care, you will never have to think of replacing them.

The Higgin Expert can screen your house from cellar to attic, can solve any problem satisfactorily, because Higgin makes every type of screen . . . sliding, rolling and swinging . . . screens for doors, windows and porches. And in all of them beauty, usefulness and long-life are combined to a maximum degree!

There is a Higgin expert in your vicinity . . . at your service. Call him. Ask for an estimate on equipping your home completely with Higgin Screens. If you don't find Higgin in the telephone book, write us.

To Present Home Owners

Before you repeat the endless nuisance and expense of reconditioning your old wood screens, let us estimate on replacing them with Higgin All-Metal Frame or Rolling Screens. It will save you money and worry. No more warping or twisting. No makeshift repairing. . . a permanent, beautiful screening job that will give you lasting satisfaction.

THE HIGGIN MANUFACTURING CO.
Specialists in Screens Since 1893
General Offices: Washington Ave., Newport, Ky.
Branch Factories: Kansas City, Mo., Toronto, Ont.

HIGGIN ALL METAL SCREENS

THE HIGGIN MANUFACTURING CO.
405 Washington Avenue, Newport, Kentucky

I am interested in Screening ☐ New House ☐ Old House

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ State_____

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

SPECIAL COINS CONDEMNED

PRESIDENT HOOVER "coined his first veto," to use the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot's* phrase, when he bestowed his first formal disapproval of a piece of Federal legislation upon the bill to coin special fifty-cent pieces in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase.

It seems to the New York *Herald Tribune* that it is a "sound principle" to end this "insidious" practise:

When it was originated, it was a pleasant idea; it was an appropriate way of signalizing really great national celebrations.

But it is degenerating into a system; requests to Congress for special issues are just another of those things which afford the Congressman a cheap way of doing favors and afford the petitioners an easy way of getting something out of the Government for nothing.

And even tho the cost be negligible, it is seldom desirable to encourage systems for getting something for nothing out of the Government.

Certainly it is not a dignified use for the Federal coinage.

Except to remark that some of Mr. Hoover's arguments might perhaps apply just as well "to the issuing of special stamps to commemorate this and that," the New York *World* finds nothing to add to what he says. The President's message read in part:

During the past ten years fifteen such special coins have been issued, an average of one each eight months, an aggregate of over 13,000,000 such coins having been authorized.

There are now pending before Congress five other bills for such coinage, and before the Treasury Department several other requests for support to proposals of the same character.

The monetary system of the country is created and exists for certain well-defined and essential purposes. Sound practise demands that it should not be diverted to other uses, if we are best to serve the needs of trade and commerce, satisfy the convenience of the people, and protect the integrity of our coins.

Experience has demonstrated that the necessities and convenience of the people can best be served and the integrity of our coins can only be protected from counterfeiting by limiting the number of designs with which in the course of time the public can become thoroughly familiar.

The growing practise of issuing commemorative coins, incidentally to be sold at a profit and provide funds for projects or celebrations, appears to me to run counter to this principle, and by their multiplicity to have become a misuse of our coinage system. These coins do not serve for circulating medium, which is the real function of coins. They introduce an element of confusion and lack of uniformity. The danger of counterfeit coins being successfully passed is unquestionably increased by a multiplicity of designs, with which the public can not become thoroughly familiar.

SPAIN'S RESTLESS PESETA

THE ultimate fate of the Spanish peseta, which has fluttered excitedly hither and yon in the last six years, became c especial interest here when a group o Wall Street banks took about $2,990,00 of the $67,550,000 loan recently authorize by the Spanish Government.

"This will be the first time that American banks have participated in the underwriting of a Spanish loan," reports the New York *Times*. It was authorized in orde to refund a currency-stabilization credit i Great Britain and the United States.

It should be noted that parity for th peseta is 19.3 cents. Recently it has bee quoted in New York at around 12.45 cents

For an explanation, we borrow fro *The Business Conditions Weekly* of th Alexander Hamilton Institute:

Spain is one of the very few countries i Europe which has not stabilized its cur rency, and whose exchange is continuousl fluctuating.

The suspension of specie payment an the gold embargo have made the Spanis peseta an easy prey to speculation, an its fluctuation reflects not only the genera economic, but also the political situatio of the country.

During the war, neutral Spain enjoye a favorable balance of trade; the peset was often quoted above par, and Spain wa able to accumulate a large stock of gold The gold holdings of the Bank of Spa increased from $92,490,000 in 1913 t $472,041,000 at the end of 1919.

At the end of the war the trade balanc turned unfavorable, and the peseta decline From 1921 to 1926 Spain was engaged i the Riff War, which not only caused heav expenditures but also brought with i internal unrest, and led to the establish ment of the dictatorship in 1922.

By 1928 it became apparent that eco nomic conditions were not ripe for a retur to par. To prevent a further decline i exchange, the Government early in 192 intervened and supported the market.

In that year, and again in 1929, th Spanish Government established a short term credit abroad to support the peseta But the decline continued. We read on

In January, 1929, the Government ap pointed a committee to study the pos sibility of returning to the gold standar Political difficulties encouraged bear raid on the peseta, with the result that th Government used up all the foreign fund at its immediate disposal and gave up th support. This resulted in a decline of th exchange from 16.29 cents in January 1929, to 14.13 cents in June, 1929.

The State finances of Spain seem to b in good shape. The adverse balance c trade is to a considerable extent offset b the invisible exports, such as tourist ex penditures and immigrant remittance The solution of the exchange problem o Spain lies in the adoption of a point a which the peseta should be stabilized, an the use of a part of the excess gold fo maintaining the stability of the exchang

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUR "MILLION-A-YEAR" MEN

THE reference to Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel, as a "million-dollar-a-year man," made by Cyrus Eaton during the fight over the Bethlehem-Youngstown merger, reminds B. C. Forbes that million-a-year executives are by no means uncommon. Mr. Grace, we are told in the Forbes column in the New York *American*, is a million-a-year man, and so are well over a hundred industrial executives, bank executives, banking-house partners, "and all told, 290 Americans have taxable incomes of a million or more."

Who are some of our million-dollar-a-year executives?

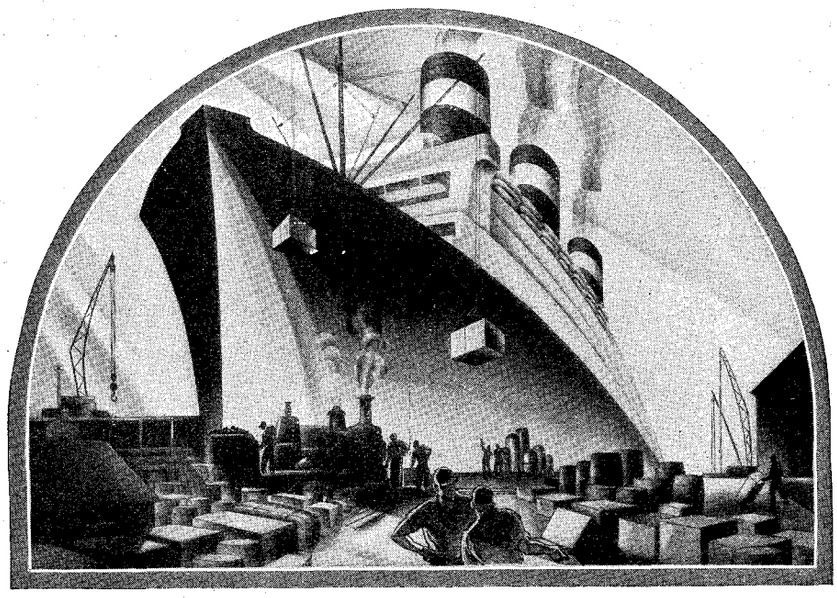
Mr. Forbes proceeds to answer the question by pointing out that the first one was Mr. Grace's former chief, Charles M. Schwab, who "had a contract with Carnegie which netted more than that round figure." Mr. Grace, it seems, has been a million-dollar-a-year man for some time—"not in salary, but through profit-sharing."

And then we are reminded that John J. Raskob made this statement a couple of years ago:

> They say that Carnegie made thirty millionaires over a period of years.
>
> We made eighty millionaires in four years in General Motors.
>
> We induced eighty of our senior and junior executives to go into debt to buy General Motors stock.
>
> Every one of these men, even the juniors who put in only $25,000, are millionaires. Stock they paid $33,000,000 for is to-day worth $250,000,000 or so. The stock became so valuable because these men became owners, and worked their heads off for success.

Mr. Forbes understands that the eighty has since swelled to over a hundred. He goes on:

> Walter P. Chrysler was paid $750,000 a year by John N. Willys, years ago, and he received other emoluments which raised Chrysler's income to the million mark.
>
> Judge Gary paid an income tax of more than $300,000 a year, indicating that he was in the million-dollar-a-year class.
>
> The Steel Corporation's profit-sharing plan presumably has put its present chief executive, James A. Farrell, in the seven-figure category. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the corporation's executive committee, has earned more than a million a year, but not as an employee.
>
> William M. Wood got more than a million a year from the American Woolen Company.
>
> Among well-known executives having million-dollar-a-year incomes are Hubert T. Parson, of Woolworth's; E. T. Bedford, the veteran head of Corn Products Refining; Julius Rosenwald, of Sears, Roebuck; Sydney Z. Mitchell, of Electric Bond and Share; Samuel Insull, of Chicago; John O'Ryan and Cornelius F. Kelley, of Anaconda; Frederick S. Wheeler, of American Can.
>
> Charles E. Mitchell's job is rated as worth a million a year. Income-tax returns revealed that million-dollar incomes were received by these J. P. Morgan and Company partners: J. P. Morgan, Thomas



SERVING America's Biggest Overseas Customer!

The yardstick of any commercial investment is the actual and potential market. Apply it . . . to transatlantic transportation. In 1929 we shipped more than 50 per cent of our $5,000,000,000 exports to Europe . . . mountains of merchandise, mountains of raw materials. In this vast transatlantic trade, the famous fleet of the United States Lines, Inc., headed by the mighty LEVIATHAN, World's Largest Ship, not only participated profitably . . . it registered striking tonnage gains. Naturally, because it has the driving force of private American business and the staunch support of "ship-minded" people.

Because of these basic facts . . . plus the certainty of progress by this well organized, determined, all-American fleet . . . we recommend United States Lines, Inc., Participating Preference Stock as a sound and profitable investment for you.

Price at the Market

Listed on the New York Curb Exchange and Chicago Stock Exchange

Complete descriptive circular mailed upon request

P. W. CHAPMAN & CO., INC.

NEW YORK
42 Cedar Street

CHICAGO
115 West Adams Street

San Francisco
315 Montgomery Street

Los Angeles
530 West Sixth Street

Seattle
Dexter Horton Bldg.

Portland, Ore.
U. S. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Pittsburgh
1206 Grant Bldg.

Minneapolis
509 Second Ave., S.

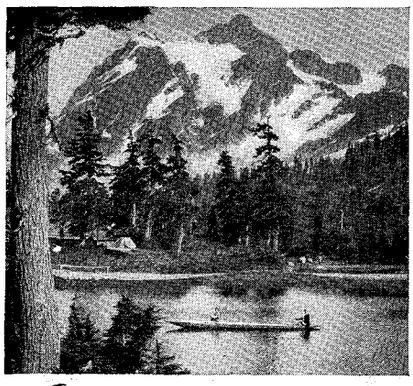
Portland, Maine
201 Masonic Temple Bldg.

New Orleans
Hibernia Bank Bldg.

St. Louis
Boatmen's Bank Bldg.

Grand Rapids
Grand Rapids Trust Bldg.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A "Charmed Land" Vacation!

FOR a vacation trip of glorious adventure, come to Seattle and the region of cool, evergreen forests, snow-clad mountains, placid lakes and rushing streams, of which it is hub and center.

Mt. Rainier, Mt. Baker, Olympic Peninsula, Hood Canal, Puget Sound, ocean beaches—all quickly reached over fine paved highways, or by boat or ferry, from Seattle with its metropolitan comforts, fine hotels, teeming harbors, great university.

Special low fares, May 15 to September 30. Send coupon for literature.

Seattle
Center of the "CHARMED LAND"

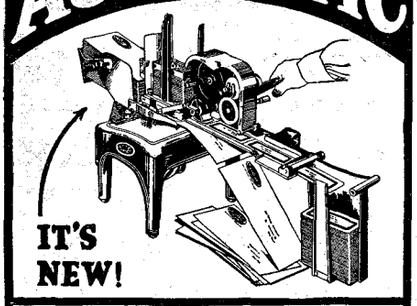
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Room 57, Seattle, Washington
Please send me, FREE, your illustrated booklet.
Name
Address

Unknown and Missing Heirs

LOCATED through our world-wide facilities. Reliable organization, founded in 1913, devoted to searches (at our risk) in any part of world for owners of unclaimed estates, realty, dormant bank accounts, etc. *Reporting correspondents desired.* Free booklet for lawyers, banks, court officials.

W. C. COX & COMPANY, Inc.
Federal Reserve Bank Building Chicago

AUTOMATIC



IT'S NEW!

NO more slow hand-feeding of envelopes into an addressing machine one by one! — Get a demonstration of this wonderful new popular-priced addresser. — It automatically feeds envelopes into itself as fast as you can turn the crank.

DOES A DAY'S WORK IN 5 MINUTES

Four times faster than other addressing machines of similar size and price.

For complete information and a FREE BOOK on Direct-Mail Advertising, pin this ad. to your business letterhead and mail to us.

ELLIOTT
ADDRESSING MACHINE CO.
147 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

W. Lamont, Charles Steele, Thomas Cochran, Dwight W. Morrow, R. C. Leffingwell.

These Kuhn, Loeb and Company partners also were of million-a-year rank: Felix M. Warburg, Mortimer L. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, Jerome J. Hanauer.

Clarence Dillon and his senior partner in Dillon, Read and Company, William A. Phillips, are similarly rated. So are other large-scale investment bankers.

Of course, concludes Mr. Forbes, "merely paying a man that amount does not make him worth a million a year. But you can depend upon it that any executive who continues to draw a million dollars year after year is a top-notcher."

HOW ODD LOTS AND FRACTIONS ARE HANDLED

WITH the revival of public participation in the stock market this spring, trading in odd lots—that is, blocks of less than 100 shares—has increased. Also, greater public participation means more of those bothersome fractional shares for brokers to handle.

Inexperienced investors, thinks a New York *Evening Post* writer, may appreciate a description of how the stock market takes care of trading in odd lots. A typical transaction is described by the Stock Market firm of West & Company in a letter to its customers, which William Russell White quotes in his *Evening Post* column.

A customer asks his broker to buy, say, thirty shares of United States Rubber Common. The broker transmits the order to his telephone clerk on the floor of the exchange who in turn forwards it to the representative of the "odd lot" house (which specializes in such transactions), at the post where Rubber is traded in. To quote from the aforementioned letter:

The principle that must be borne in mind by odd-lot traders is that the odd-lot dealer does not execute his orders from the tape.

When the dealer receives an order, he waits until the next sale of 100 shares occurs, and then executes it at ⅛ or ¼ of a point away from the price of the round lot.

In the case of stocks selling below 100, it is customary for odd-lot dealers to sell odd lots at ⅛ above or buy them at ⅛ below the next sale of 100 shares.

Thus the dealer, on receipt of an order to buy or sell 30 Rubber at the market, will wait about the post where this stock is traded in until the next 100-share transaction occurs.

If 100 shares, or multiples thereof, should be sold, let us say at 35, the odd-lot dealer would under the circumstances sell 30 shares of Rubber at 35⅛ or buy them at 34⅞. In most active stocks the odd-lot dealer will buy or sell at once, if he is allowed to buy at the bid price, or sell at the asked price.

Many customers after placing orders to purchase or sell odd lots will watch the

RESOURCES OVER $11,000,000.00

6% PAID ON SAVINGS left here 6 months or more... 5% if withdrawn before...

Write for complete SAVE BY MAIL KIT It's *free*.

Guaranty Building & Loan Association
6333 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles

Try This Home Care for ITCHING SCALP

Itching scalp and scaly deposits warn of hair loss. Prompt and regular use of GLOVER'S at home will check the danger and improve hair and scalp health.

APPLY *At drug and department stores*

GLOVER'S Mange Medicine — THEN SHAMPOO WITH GLOVER'S Medicated Soap

Lessons on Tuberculosis and Consumption
By Charles E. Atkinson, M. D.
Gives explicit instructions and sound advice to laymen covering all phases of the atest and most approved methods of preventative and curative treatment. Non-technical. Highly commended by eminent specialists.
12mo. Cloth. 470 pages. Illustrated. $2.50 net; by mail, $2.64.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Preparation of Manuscripts For the Printer
By Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D.
Full directions about "copy" and proofs for "every one who has to do with the printer man," and valuable suggestions on submitting MS. for publication, getting copyright, etc. 153 pages. Ninth edition, revised and enlarged, now ready.
12mo. Cloth, $1.50; $1.64, post-paid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Nerve Control and How To Gain It
By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE
A book that is doing vast good among the nervously "run down" as well as the nervous dyspeptics and insomniacs. It is full of sensible, practical advice that cannot be found in the conventional health book.
Cloth, 316 pages. $1.50; by mail, $1.64.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

Get Rid of Dandruff by using
Cuticura Soap
assisted by
Cuticura Ointment
Price 25c. each. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 15B, Malden, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ticker's record of round lot sales upon which the prices they must pay or take for their odd lots are based. Owing to ticker delays the customer who has just sent in an order for, say 10 Bethlehem Steel, may see on the tape some minutes later a record of the sale of 100 shares Bethlehem Steel at 105.

He will suppose he must pay 105¼ for his stock, yet because of the slowness of the ticker the 100-share transaction at 105 may have occurred long before the odd-lot dealer had even received the customer's order.

If the next sale should be at 105½, and he receives a report at 105¾, and unless he realizes the ticker was behind the sales, he will be apt to conclude hastily that he is paying ½ too much.

On the other hand, if the market is lower on the floor than the ticker indicates, he may receive a report at a lower price than he anticipated.

But that is simplicity itself compared with what the New York *Times* calls the "tedious and thankless task" of handling fractional shares. As *The Times* explains on its financial page:

Nearly all active accounts are "cluttered up" from time to time with fractional shares; that is, units of less than one share each.

They find their way into customers' accounts usually in the form of stock dividends.

Once there, they are a nuisance.

It takes as much time, for instance, to keep books on 11-1,500 of a share as on 1,000 shares. Then, the job of marketing the 11-1,500 is much more difficult than is the simple transaction involved in selling 1,000 shares. A broker's clerk must literally hawk the fraction around town to get rid of it. Most of this business is "over the counter"; that is, it is worked off through private dealings instead of being sold on the Stock Exchange or the Curb.

THE TWO-DOLLAR-BILL JINX

THE fact that the corners of the new two-dollar bills are being torn off to avert bad luck apparently just as often as was the case with the old two-dollar bills sets the New York *World* to wondering what could have been the origin of this belief in the two-dollar bills' bad luck:

For a long time we accepted the common explanation that a two-dollar bill is so easily mistaken for a one-dollar bill that it may be paid out as such, but after careful examination of the various bills we conclude that this explanation is a little weak.

In general appearance, it is true that a two-dollar bill does bear some resemblance to a one-dollar bill, but no more than is borne by a five-dollar bill or a ten-dollar bill.

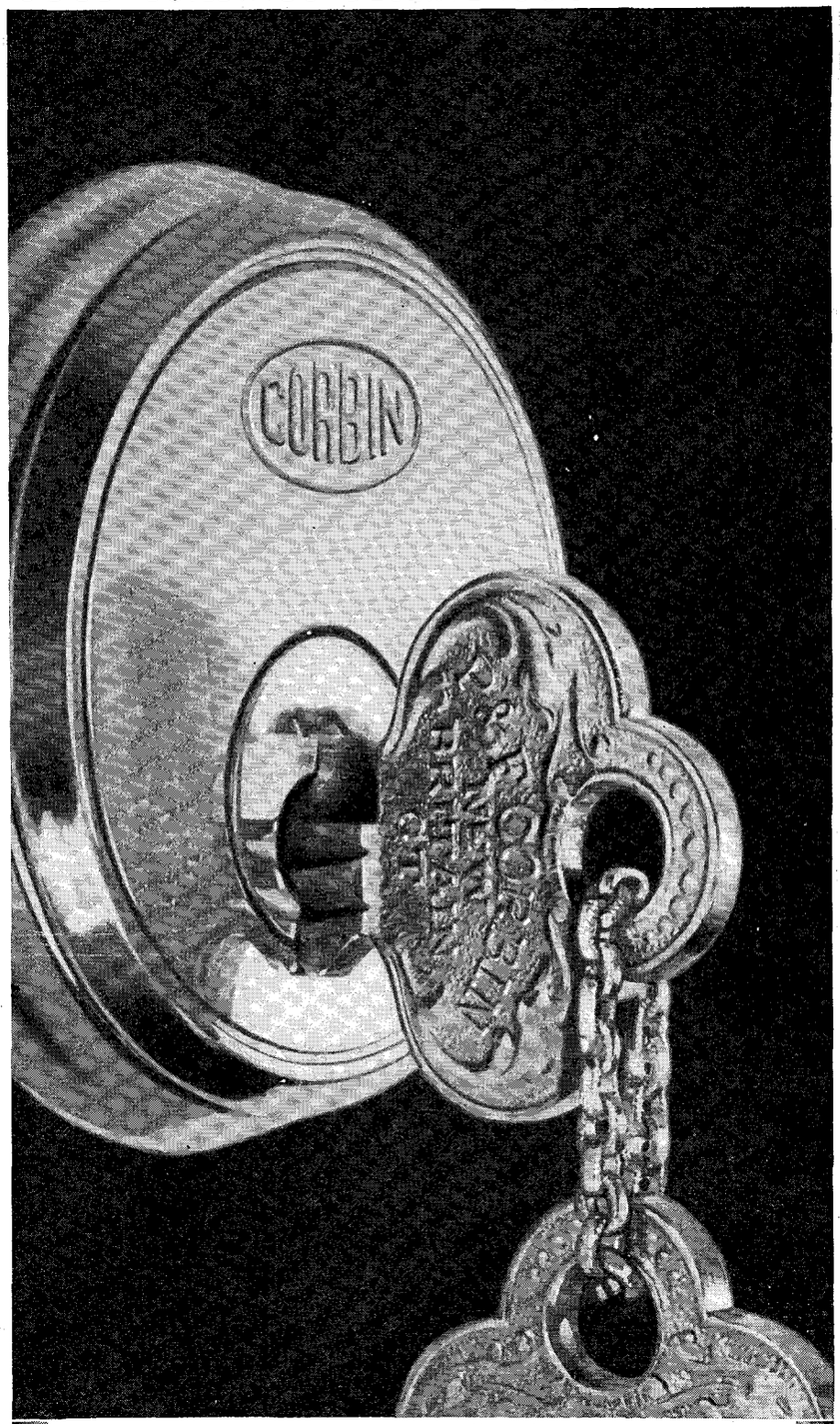
All of our smaller bills, in fact, bear a close resemblance to each other, in color and design; every citizen must long ago have got into the habit of reading the numbers on the bills that he spends, and the chance of his handing a taxi man two dollars for one dollar is very remote. It is one of those things that is supposed to happen but rarely does.

Then why the superstition?

It must have an origin, and we should like somebody to tell us where.

Thieves hate the very sight of this name . . CORBIN

GOOD BUILDINGS DESERVE GOOD HARDWARE



P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S. A.
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA
Makers of the world's most complete line of builders' hardware

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Kill All Moth Life
THE GOVERNMENT WAY

Stop worrying about moths. Don't waste your time and take chances with ordinary "repellents." They are not positive in their action. There is only one reliable way of exterminating moths in the home . . . the method that is used in the Plymetl Vault. This method is approved by the Government and accomplishes what no repellent or drug store remedy can ever do.

Invest now in a Plymetl Vault. Its first cost is the last. The protection it affords to one garment alone is worth much more than its cost. Plymetl Vaults are air-tight—therefore dust-proof. Cleaning bills are much lower and clothing ages much less rapidly. Plymetl Vaults are practically fireproof. They are made in various sizes to meet all requirements and there is a color to suit your taste.

GET FREE INFORMATION

Fill in the coupon and mail it today. Get complete facts about the Plymetl Vault. You will not be obligated.

HASKELITE MANUFACTURING CORP.,
120 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois
Gentlemen: Kindly send descriptive literature on Plymetl Vaults—no obligation—representative will not call unless requested.

Name .....

Address LD5

ROCKFORD COLLEGE A distinguished college of tradition for women. 83rd year. High ranking progressive liberal arts college. Outstanding faculty. A.B. and B.S. degrees. Beautiful wooded campus on Rock River. 88 miles from Chicago. Drama, Music, Art, Athletics. **Address Registrar for information. Rockford College, Box L. D., Rockford, Illinois.**

$10,000
Protection Against
ACCIDENT
and
SICKNESS

For Only **$10. year** No Dues or Assessments

Men, Women 16 to 70 accepted
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Policy Pays
$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. $25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses, including typhoid, appendix operation, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Oldest Philadelphia Casualty Company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident. Mail coupon today for free descriptive literature.

Commonwealth Casualty Company [of Phila.]
705 Wallach Bldg., Newark, New Jersey

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....
AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 23.—Thirty people are killed in Nationalist uprisings in various parts of India.

April 24.—Edda Mussolini, daughter of the Premier of Italy, is married to Galeazzo Ciano, son of the Minister of Communications.

April 25.—All European women and children are ordered from Peshawur, India, where there has been much rioting by the Nationalists, and all the Indian auxiliary troops of the region are called into service.

Chinese reds are reported looting, burning, and slaying by wholesale in several provinces of China, and many missionaries are reported in jeopardy of their lives.

April 26.—The *Graf Zeppelin*, en route from Friedrichschafen, Germany, to the Cardington Airdrome, England, flies over London, the first visit by a Zeppelin since the war, when German dirigibles were used to bomb that city and the ports of England.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh lands at Havana, completing the first leg of an inaugural air-mail flight from Miami across the Caribbean Sea to the Canal Zone.

April 27.—Colonel Lindbergh arrives at Cristobal, Canal Zone, from Havana, completing his flight of 1,033 miles from Cuba in 9 hours and 58 minutes.

Telephonic communication is established between the International Limited, the crack Montreal-Chicago train of the Canadian National Railways, and London, Washington, Ottawa, and Fort Worth, Texas.

Viceroy Lord Irwin revives the Press Act of 1910 to restrict Nationalist propaganda in the Indian native press.

April 28.—A small body of Hindu troops has been removed from Peshawur, India, because of their sympathy with the Nationalist aims of Mahatma Gandhi, it is officially announced. Two are killed in religious riots in the Nasik region.

Chinese bandits are reported to have murdered more than 1,000 persons in the town of Kinsuchen, in the Province of Kiangsu, on April 26.

April 29.—Hewitt Bostock, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, dies at his home near Vancouver, B. C., in his sixty-sixth year.

DOMESTIC

April 23.—Four hundred women, representing more than half the States, meet in Cleveland for the first anti-Prohibition conference called by women, and pledge themselves to work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Senator Robinson of Indiana introduces into the records of the Senate lobby investigating committee letters concerning Prohibition enforcement written by Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., Vice-president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, to Justices Sanford and Stone of the United States Supreme Court.

April 24.—The House passes a veterans' relief bill which, it is estimated, will

A dandruff
treatment that *works!*

Yes, dandruff can be checked. Your doctor will tell you that *pine tar* and *cleanliness* will keep dandruff out of your scalp. This treatment combines *both* remedies:

Wet your hair. Massage the rich, tonic pine-tar lather of Packer's Tar Soap well into the scalp. Rinse. Again lather, massage and rinse thoroughly—finally with cold water.

In severe cases, do this every other day until scalp clears up. In milder cases, every 4 or 5 days. To prevent recurrence, keep up *regular* weekly Packer shampoos. Don't expect *any* now-and-then care to keep your scalp dandruff-free.

Sample Cake and book on hair health—10¢. **Packer's,** Dept. 4-E, 101 W. 31st St., New York

PACKER'S Tar Soap

Coughs have no regard for the weather—*wet or dry.* Just remember

LUDEN'S

Give Quick Relief

You needn't put up with the discomforts of constant coughing or pass along your cough to others. Use Luden's. *Everywhere, in the familiar yellow package* —5c

Milkmaids of Insect Land

not only milk their "cows" but nurse them. Insect Land also has its tailors, carpenters, bricklayers, undertakers, etc. Wm. J. Claxton's great illustrated book—

"INSECT WORKERS"

tells you about these industrious little creatures. You will be positively amazed when you read it. It is authoritative and interesting. Illustrations from photographs—some in colors.

16mo. Cloth. 75c net. 85c, postpaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

PERSONALITY: How to Build It

This keen, forceful book reveals the secret of winning others by personal study, adroitness, and tact, and shows how these essential qualities may be cultivated to such an extent as to make success a reasonable certainty. It is filled with tried and proved facts that you should understand and with lucid directions as to how to apply this information for your own benefit.

18mo, Cloth, $1.10 postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

ITCHING
in any form is usually relieved at once by a touch of soothing
Resinol

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

increase the country's cost in veterans' relief work to $1,000,000,000 a year, if it is approved.

The Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, meeting in Cleveland, records its opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment and all State enforcement acts, and pledges the members to work for their repeal.

The Senate opposes, 37 to 36, repeal of the national origins clause of the immigration act of 1924, limiting the number of aliens admitted from Europe each year to 150,000.

April 25.—Sixteen men are lost when the freighter *Thames* is destroyed by fire in Long Island Sound.

The Christian Church of the United States gained only 300,419 members in 1929, 700,000 fewer than the increase recorded in 1928, according to the compilation of Dr. H. K. Carroll, church statistician. The total of communicants in 1929 is put at 50,006,566.

The administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches accepts the resignation of Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary, who resigned "with a view to relieving" the Council's policy committee of "embarrassment" over his services to the motion-picture industry. The resignation becomes effective January 31, 1931, after which he will be retired on an allowance.

April 26.—A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee agrees upon a bill curtailing the power of the Federal courts to issue injunctions in labor suits and providing for the voiding of so-called "yellow-dog" contracts.

An increase of 3,000 in motor-vehicle fatalities in 1929 brought the total accidental deaths from all causes up to 97,000 for the year, it is announced by the National Safety Council.

April 27.—The National Business Survey Conference reports that the first quarter of 1930 demonstrates that business conditions are essentially sound.

A total of $2,277,453,096.15 in taxes from all sources for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1930 is reported by the Internal Revenue Bureau, as compared with $2,137,178,647.15 for the same period in 1929.

April 28.—In a special message to Congress, President Hoover urges immediate legislative action to promote law enforcement, saying that this is necessary if he is "to perform the high duty which falls upon the Executive of enforcement of Federal laws."

The Senate confirms the nomination of Frederick Huff Payne, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of War.

April 29.—The American delegation to the London Naval Conference arrives in New York and is officially welcomed by Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee.

Another uprising in the Ohio Penitentiary is quelled by rifle fire, two convicts being wounded.

Made Him See Red.—Helen Keller toured the country and lectured on the subject of "Happiness." After each lecture the audience was given the opportunity of asking her questions.

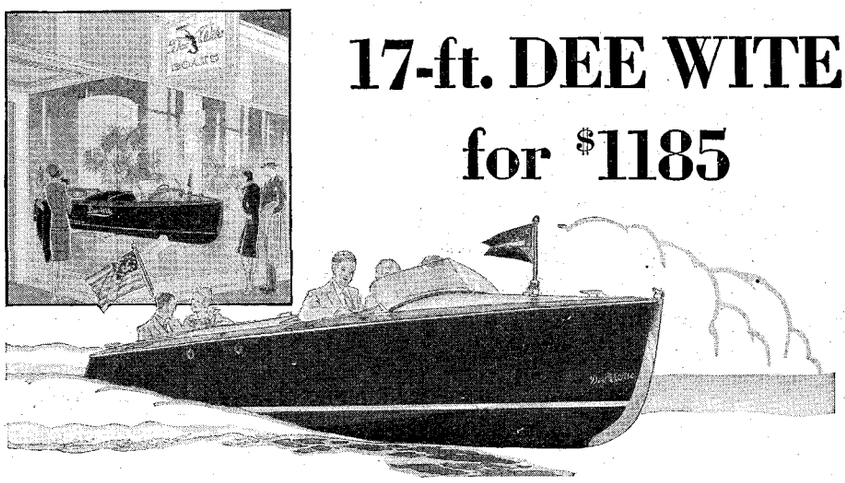
Everything from the sublime to the ridiculous was asked. Her ready repartee was shown in the following:

MAN—"Can you feel colors?"

HELEN KELLER—"Yes—I can feel blue."

—*The Christian Register.*

A Sensational New 17-ft. DEE WITE for $1185



HERE is not just *another* boat, but rather a totally new type of boat at a totally new price—manifesting Dee Wite's determination to produce super-value in a quality built, popular priced boat that thousands of American families can enjoy.

Outwardly and inwardly, this new Dee Wite is a marvelous example of the boat building art. It is made of beautifully finished African mahogany, over tough white oak keel and frames. Large, roomy, full-size cockpits, with ample leg room, seat five in perfect comfort. 29-inch freeboard insures safety and dryness. Speed, up to 25 m.p.h.

Equipment is complete, including electric starter, oil gauge, ammeter, windshield, flags, lights, anchor, mooring lines and many other items usually regarded as "extras" on boats of its price.

Eleven other outstanding models complete the Dee Wite Fleet—America's Finest Fleet of Popular Priced Pleasure Craft. See them at your nearest dealer's today and place your order for early delivery. Convenient deferred payments if desired. Illustrated catalog free.

$535, $585, $985, $1185

and up to $2685, f.o.b. factory

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY

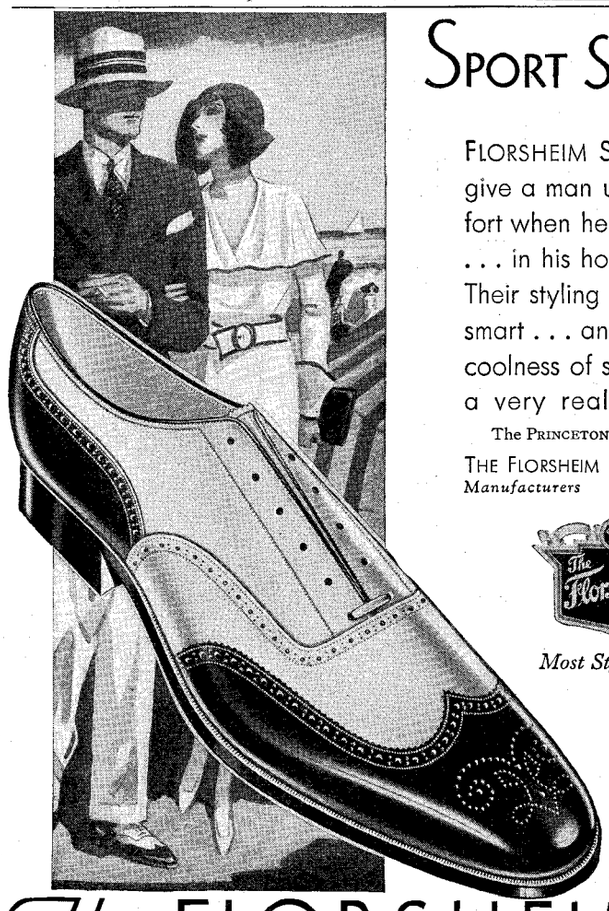
Boat Div., Dept. 505 Detroit, Michigan

Please mail, without obligating me in any way, copy of your catalog and name of nearest dealer.

Name_____

Address_____

Dee Wite



SPORT STYLES...

FLORSHEIM SPORT SHOES give a man unfailing comfort when he wants it most . . . in his hours of leisure. Their styling is timely and smart . . . and the added coolness of skeleton lining a very real satisfaction

The PRINCETON . . . Style M-400

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY
Manufacturers - - Chicago

The Florsheim SHOE

Most Styles $10

The FLORSHEIM *Shoe*

for the Man who Cares

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I *Must* Do Something!"

NEW YORK, February 15—John Corliss had to make a decision that would affect his entire future. Something had occurred this morning that demanded action. Stevens, a somewhat silent, though thoroughly likable fellow-worker, had told him joyfully that he had just received another salary boost and promotion. "Well, that's all right for Stevens," thought John bitterly, "but what about me? Why am I passed by—*again?* There's one thing sure—I won't stand it any longer. I *must* do something—but what?"

Up Against It

Like hundreds of thousands of other men and women who are up against a stone wall that seems to bar future progress, John Corliss had not cultivated the habit of thinking constructively. As his employer had said, "You've got ability, Corliss, but you depend upon your personality instead of your brains. Use your head, man—use your head!" Corliss did not seem to realize that in these days a trained mind was the greatest force in achieving success. That one must understand human nature and to do so one must first know how his own mind works before he can hope to understand the minds of others.

Why Other Men Succeed

Human intelligence acts and reacts according to certain laws known as the Laws of Psychology—"organized common sense." Either by instinct or by study some individuals master these laws. When they have done so the minds of others become like fine instruments on which they can play at will. We see men in every profession, as well as those in every line of business and industry, applying Psychology to their personal occupations, and as a result greatly increasing their incomes, enlarging the scope of their activities, climbing to higher positions of responsibility and power.

Learn How Your Mind Works

The most popular, because it is the easiest to understand, method of learning and practising the laws of "organized common sense" is embodied in "The Basic Course of Reading in Applied Psychology." Among the well-known men who have contributed to the Course with supplementary reading are George Van Ness Dearborn, M.D., Ph.D.; Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D.; Mark E. Penney, Ph.D., and others.

Send for Highly Interesting Details—FREE

Detailed information on How to Apply Psychology in Salesmanship, in Public Speaking, in Retail Selling; How to Use Your Mental Resources; Source of Will Power; How to Avoid Worry; How Ideas Are Created; How to Read Men and Weigh Motives, etc.

SIGN AND MAIL COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY Dept. 1297
354 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Send me without cost, by mail, full information regarding the "Basic Course of Reading in Applied Psychology."

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

CONVERSATION WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO SAY IT

by Mary Greer Conklin. An interesting, shrewdly written book on the true art of conversation and its attainment. Many happy quotations. Cloth, $1.00; by mail, $1.10.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

The Passion Play
At Oberammergau

If you are going to attend the Passion Play this year you should read the famous "Travel-talk" lecturer, E. M. Newman's entertaining account of his visit to Oberammergau and see the photographs of Anton Lang and his family, his house and other interesting spots, which Mr. Newman has included in his fascinating volume—

SEEING GERMANY

The author not only describes this village of the Passion Players and the beautiful country which surrounds it but he also takes the reader wandering through practically all of the Republic. Munich, the Black Forest, Baden-Baden, Nuremberg, the Wartburg, Bayreuth, Weimar, Dresden, Heidelberg, Frankfort, Berlin, Potsdam, Hamburg, the Rhine and its castled vineyards, etc., are described, and illustrated with more than 300 reproductions of the author's original photographs.

All along the way he relates episodes from the lives of famous Germans, curious legends, and bits of dramatic history.

8vo. Cloth. 417 pages. 323 illustrations. $5.00; $5.22, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.

THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Helpful Husband.—"What's the matter, Oscar—you look terrible."

"My wife's on a diet."—*Judge.*

Ancient Retainer.—"How long has your cook been with you?"

"Oh, about three husbands."—*Life.*

Tail End.—"Did you finish at college *cum laude?*"

"No, *mirabile dictu.*"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Slush, Get Your Rubbers.—"Now, Johnny, what do you think a land flowing with milk and honey would be like?"

"Sticky!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Swell Society.—"Your wife likes to go South every year, eh?"

"Yeah. She loves to spend the winter in the rotogravure sections."—*Life.*

Desperate Moment.—MOTHER—"Johnny, if you eat more cake, you'll burst."

JOHNNY—"Well, pass the cake and get outa the way."—*Boston Young Men's News.*

Next Best Thing.—OLD GENTLEMAN (bewildered at the elaborate wedding)—"Are you the bridegroom?"

YOUNG MAN—"No, sir; I was eliminated in the semi-finals."—*Kentish Times.*

Don't Hurry, Here's Your Hat.—HE (at 11 P. M.)—"Did you know I could imitate any bird you can name?"

SHE—"No, I didn't. Can you imitate a homing pigeon?"—*Capper's Weekly.*

Cleaning Day.—

Grandma cleans the kitchen,
Sister does the stairs;
Father cleans the cellar,
Brother scrubs the chairs.
Mother cleans my face and hands,
Well as she is able,
And when it comes to eating time
We all help clean the table.

—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Friend of the Stork.—The doctor of a country village had two children who were acknowledged by the inhabitants as being the prettiest little girls in the district.

While the two children were out walking one day, they happened to pass quite near two small boys; one lived in the village and the other was a visitor.

"I say," said the latter to his friend, "who are those little girls?"

"They are the doctor's children," replied the village boy. "He always keeps the best for himself."—*Montreal Star.*

De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum.—"And how much would you say this colt was worth?" asked the railroad claim-agent of the farmer.

"Not a cent less than $500!" emphatically declared that sturdy son of the soil.

"Pedigreed stock, I suppose?"

"Well, no," the bereaved admitted reluctantly. "But you could never judge a colt like that by its parents."

"No," the attorney agreed dryly. "I've often noticed how crossing it with a locomotive will improve a breed!"—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Voice of the Tempter.—Get a divorce and we will buy your furniture.—*Ad in the El Paso Times.*

Veteran on the Job.—30 years' experience as a painter out of work, will paint your house cheaper than ever was heard of. —*East San Diego Press.*

Handy Arrangement.—

LIQUOR CAR LINKED
TO AN EX-ALDERMAN

—*Head-line in the New York Times.*

Silent Broadcast.—

Memorial Service Held By Twelve
Members Who Died During
the Past Few Months.

—*Doylestown (Pa.) Intelligencer.*

Oh! Tut!—In marriage be careful that you do not get drawn into matrimony with a person less strong-willed than yourself. Only unhap-oooooooooooooooooo tetttttttttttttt8888¼z—*Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.*

Go as You Please.—

Two or more persons using same private pool, charge for second and each additional person, with or without bathing suit, .50. —*Yellowstone National Park "Rules and Regulations."*

Beats Daylight Saving.—In the story, McCormick sees his sweetheart married to another. She becomes the mother of two children, one a girl of seventeen and the other a boy of eleven.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Tweet! Tweet! The following deeds have been recorded:

Mr. and Mrs. Percy G. Honeyman to Rose L. Sugarman, property in Baker Avenue. 200 feet from Springfield Avenue. —*New Jersey paper.*

Take His Fingerprints, Too.—In view of the fact that you do not want to pay your subscription for the months of May, June, July, and August, we ask you to please send us your photograph so that we can publish it in this daily.—*Personal in El Marino (Puerto Cortes) Honduras.*

What Makes Bunnies Cackle.—

RABBITS
If you want them to
Live - Grow - Lay
Feed them
College
Starting, Growing, Laying
Mashes.

—*Florida paper.*

When Justice is Peevish.—

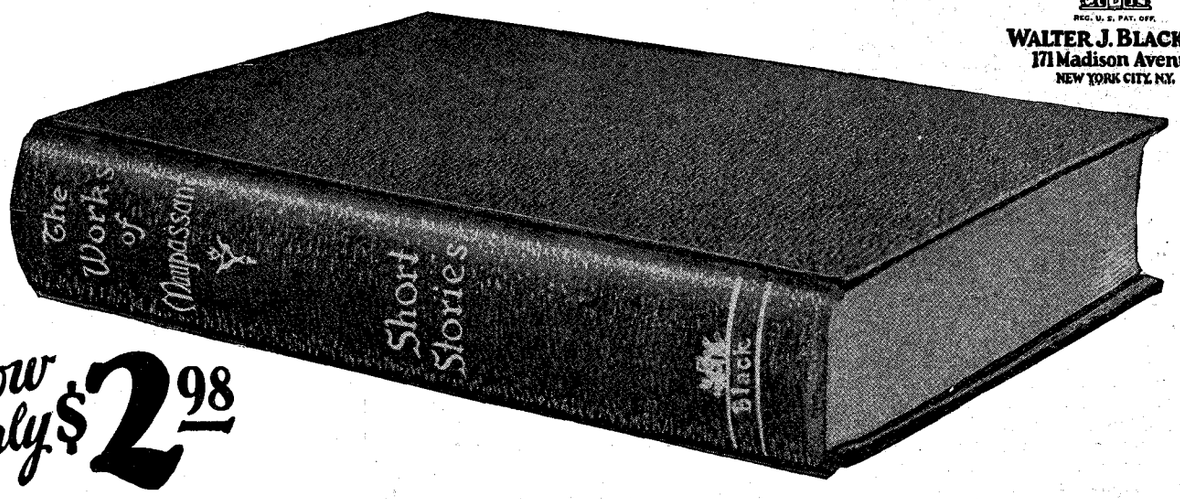
A court of Negotin, South Serbia, has sentenced Mark Barbulovitch, robber notorious in three countries, to death and 138 years penal servitude.—*Laramie (Wyo.) Republican Boomerang.*

Clarinda, Ia.—James Rowe and James Davis, convicted of the robbery of the Shambaugh Savings Bank, last November, to-day were sentenced to indeterminate terms of not to exceed life.—*Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus Leader.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

All of MAUPASSANT'S Matchless Tales in One Beautiful Book

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
WALTER J. BLACK, Inc.
171 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.



Now only $2.98

ALL of those paganly frank short stories of French life and love—222 complete titles—written by Guy de Maupassant have been collected in the covers of a single, beautiful book no more than an inch and a half thick. Into each of these tales this daring Frenchman, impelled by a fierce desire to tell the whole truth, has packed enough emotional action to serve an ordinary writer for a lifetime. No other man before or since has ever told such stories. No other man has ever given us so clear a picture of French love, hate and passion.

222 Stories

Exactly Translated from the French!

Love	Letter Found on a Corpse	Woman's Wiles
Virtue	In His Sweetheart's Livery	Room No. Eleven
Virtue in the Ballet	Bed No. 29	A Queer Night in Paris
The Venus of Braniza	Fecundity	The Diamond Necklace
The Love of Long Ago	In the Wood	The Sequel to a Divorce
A Mesalliance	Am I Insane?	A Dead Woman's Secret
The Rendezvous	Words of Love	Graveyard Sirens
Under the Yoke	The Charm Dispelled	The Mad Woman
Mademoiselle	A Fashionable Woman	Forbidden Fruit
A Passion	The Diary of a Madman	The Impolite Sex
The Dual	A Way to Wealth	The Artist's Wife
Moonlight	Waiter, a Bock	In the Moonlight
The Bed	Margot's Tapers	Was It a Dream?
The Devil	One Phase of Love	The Conservatory
Ball-of-Fat	A Strange Fancy	Love's Awakening
Magnetism	The Wedding Night	The New Sensation
A Wife's Confession	A Little Waif	Mother and Son!!!
The Story of a Farm Girl	Useless Beauty	The Farmer's Wife
		The Carter's Wench

And 167 *more!*

Priceless Jewels of Literature

Two hundred and twenty-two complete short stories, all Maupassant ever wrote, have been collected in this one volume, bound in gold-stamped Morocco-grained cloth and printed in large type on the finest thin paper. The translation is complete, authentic and unabridged. Every story converted word for word into English for only $2.98. The world has never before known such a bargain in entertainment. Here is a Maupassant library within the covers of a single beautiful volume.

Read it One Week FREE!

The coupon in the corner of this page is NOT an order for this book. It is a request to *examine it for one week free!* You need NEVER buy it unless you want to. Fill out the blank and mail it at once. We will send a copy of *Maupassant* to you. At the end of a week decide if you want it in your library for all time, and then either return the book at our expense or send only $2.98 in full payment. You can not lose! Mail the coupon at once.

"Build A One Volume Library"

WALTER J. BLACK, Inc. (Dept. 45)
171 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

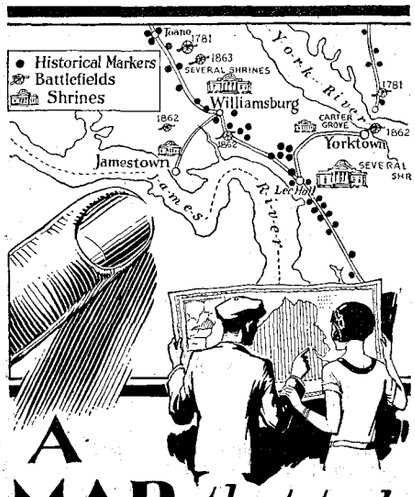
Gentlemen: Send me for free examination your new one-volume edition of Guy de Maupassant's Complete Short Stories, 1,000 thin-paper pages printed in large, clear type; Morocco-grained cloth binding, stamped in gold. I will either return the book at your expense or send $2.98 in full payment within one week.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A MAP that took 300 YEARS to make

ABOVE is shown in detail just 2 square inches of the fascinating "Tourists' map of Virginia" that measures 24 inches by 45 inches. A copy of this map in colors is yours for the asking.

Every "dot" indicates a Marker at a point of historic interest. Every "cannon" marks a battle-field. Every "house" locates buildings of historic importance. Within the small area shown are the first permanent English settlement in America (Jamestown, 1607), Williamsburg, quaint Colonial Capitol, and historic Yorktown where Cornwallis surrendered.

So full of historic interest is Virginia that the complete map contains thousands of these symbols. 900 Historic Markers have been placed along the highways of the State.

In addition the map shows Vacation Centers, National Parks, National Forests, Natural Wonders, and outlines motor trips of various lengths.

A profusely illustrated booklet of 40 pages has also been prepared to help you plan your trip to "The Old Dominion." This booklet entitled "Virginia, The Beckoning Land" will be sent you free with the Tourist Map. Address:

VIRGINIA CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
Room 125, State Office Building, Richmond, Va.

Write for this FREE booklet

Virginia
"THE BECKONING LAND"

SHORT STORY WRITING

Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of THE WRITER'S MONTHLY free. *Write to-day.*
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 74 Springfield, Mass.

AUTHORS
of Book Manuscripts only: friendly reading free and prompt report on your work. Fiction and non-fiction; prose (40,000 words and up) and poetry (book-length collections). All subjects covered.
Dept. D-1, DORRANCE & CO., Pubs., Drexel Blvd., Phila., Pa.

STARRETT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Fully accredited. 47th year. Academic, College Preparatory. Junior College and Special Courses. Music conservatory. Free Catalog, Book of Views.
Box 42 4515 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago

POK-O-MOONSHINE
One of the Oldest and Best
For boys, Adirondacks, 300 acres, 25th season, 25 Counsellors, 4 distinct sections, ages 8–18. Rate includes R.R. fares from New York, laundry, hikes, and two hours' tutoring daily. For catalog *address*
Dr. C. A. Robinson, Box D 5, Peekskill, N. Y.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 3.—Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, prorogues the Indian Legislature. Ma Dinnah, a prominent Bombay Moslem leader, advises all Moslems not to associate with the methods, creed, or policy of civil disobedience, which he characterizes as unwise and impracticable.

May 4.—Police are called to break up riots when Prof. Miguel de Unamuno of the University of Salamanca denounces the monarchy, and demands the establishment of a republic in Spain.

May 5.—Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, who has been inciting the populace to civil disobedience, is arrested by the British authorities, and his fight is taken up by Mrs. Gandhi.

Six hundred people are reported killed by an earthquake and tidal wave in Rangoon and Pegu, Burma.

The Chinese Nationalist Government announces the signing of an agreement under which Great Britain returns the port of Weihawei to Chinese rule. British troops will be withdrawn within one month of the exchange of ratifications on or before October 1.

Riotous demonstrations among University students against the Government continue in Spain, and in Madrid two people are killed and forty hurt.

May 6.—Serious rioting occurs in various cities and towns of India; two are killed in Delhi and a "hartal," or day of mourning, is observed to mark the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

DOMESTIC

April 30.—The London Naval Treaty is formally presented to President Hoover in a ceremony on the White House lawn.

Jack Barstow, sail-plane pilot, sets an unofficial world record for motorless sustained flight by remaining aloft over San Diego, California, 15 hours and 12 minutes.

May 1.—President Hoover sends the London Naval Treaty to the Senate, with a brief letter asking ratification.

In an address at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Washington, President Hoover says he is convinced that the country has now passed through the worst of the economic crisis, and that "with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover"; but he warns that we "need to maintain every agency and every force that we have placed in motion" until stable prosperity is within reach.

Expenditures of Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick in the Senatorial primary election in Illinois, in which she won the Republican nomination over Senator Charles S. Deneen, were $244,857.49, and those of Senator Deneen were $24,493.21, according to figures given to the Senate Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reduces its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent., and information is received that the Bank of France had lowered its rate from 3 to 2½ per cent., and the Bank of England from 3½ to 3 per cent.

Only a few slight disorders mark the May

Bible Words in their True Light

Ministers, teachers, students, and laymen can now be their own Bible commentators without knowing Hebrew or Greek. The fine shades of meaning of biblical words not apparent in the English version, will reveal to you all passages in their true light, and give added strength and beauty to them. These and many other great advantages will accrue to every earnest preacher and student of The Word through

YOUNG'S ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE

Latest Revised (20th) Edition
by ROBERT YOUNG

This truly remarkable work, the most comprehensive, exhaustive, and accurate Concordance to the Bible, has stood the test of time and proved invaluable to thousands upon thousands of readers. The *Episcopal Recorder*, Philadelphia, says: "It is undoubtedly the best and most complete work of the kind ever published"; and another distinguished critic says: "No other single work has put it so much in the reader's power to attain a personal and independent knowledge of the true Words of God."

Six Fundamental Features

1. **Every word is arranged in alphabetical order.**
2. **Every word is classified under its own Hebrew or Greek original.**
3. **Every Hebrew and Greek word is printed in the original characters**, and the correct pronunciation given in English letters, so that no one need hesitate in speaking or reading to give the original word, being able to pronounce it with confidence.
4. **Each proper and geographical name** is arranged in its place in the Concordance, and the connecting history, with the latest information in biblical and historical antiquities gathered by the Palestine Exploration Society, is given.
5. **The prominent feature of the work is the analytical character of each reference.** The Bible student can, at a glance, find out four distinct points: (a) What the original Hebrew or Greek of any word is; (b) its literal meaning; (c) a correct and trustworthy exegesis, and (d) what are really parallel passages.
6. **A valuable summary of chief results from recent topographical and archeological research** to the illustration of Scripture is given.

The Far-Reaching Value of This Plan

Comprehensiveness—"Young's Analytical Concordance" provides 311,000 references, 118,000 of which are not to be found in the best known of the older concordances. It gives 30,000 readings and 70,000 Greek and Hebrew words in its 1,244 pages.

Discriminativeness—Every passage in the New Testament noted as doubtful or as having a various reading has been marked by brackets.

Proper Names—All proper names of persons and places have been given with literal meanings.

Dates—The date or era of every person is noted so as to distinguish between two or more of the same name.

Geography and Gazetteer—The location of every place in its tribe with modern name is afforded.

Other Special Merits

Not only has the work of REVISION been thoroughly gone into with scrupulous care—but valuable and important SUPPLEMENTS in the shape of Index Lexicons to the Old and New Testaments have been made, which will prove of great service, particularly to those unacquainted with Hebrew or Greek. Also a Complete List of Scripture Names, showing their MODERN pronunciation, while an accurate transliteration of the ORIGINALS has also been given.

The sketch of RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN BIBLE LANDS, by Professor Nicol, is brought down to date.

It Is a Handsome Volume

"Young's Analytical Concordance" contains 1,244 pages. It is 11¼ inches high, 8¾ inches wide, and nearly 3 inches thick. Printed in clear, easy-to-read type on excellent white book paper, strongly and handsomely bound in black cloth. A book that will last a lifetime!

Send Only $1 And this supreme Concordance will be sent to you for 10 days' examination. If you decide to keep it, send us $1.50 in 30 days, and $1 a month for 5 months thereafter until $7.50 has been paid. If you do not keep it, return it at our expense, we will return your $1, and you will owe us nothing.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed is $1* for which you are to send me "Young's Analytical Concordance to the Bible" for 10 days' inspection. If I like the book, I will send you $1.50 in 30 days and $1 for 5 months thereafter. If I do not like the book, I will return it at your expense, you are to refund my $1, and I will owe you nothing. L. D.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

*If you wish Thumb-notch Index, add 75 cents to this remittance.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Day celebration throughout the United States.

A number of lives are reported lost and heavy property damage inflicted by a tornado sweeping through nearly a dozen towns in northeastern Nebraska.

The United States Chamber of Commerce formally records its opposition to the use of government funds for the maintenance of farm cooperatives, and demands the repeal of that section of the agricultural marketing act authorizing such use.

The House adopts the conference report on the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, with the exception of eight controversial items, 240 to 154.

May 2.—President Hoover was described as being "not a dry at heart," but "dry because of the prospective profit" in votes, in a letter written by Capt. William H. Stayton, Chairman of the Board of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and read to the Senate lobby investigating committee.

Photostat copies of Russian documents purporting to prove Moscow's responsibility for Communist activities in the United States, and linking the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet commercial agency in this country, with these activities, are made public by Police Commissioner Whalen of New York. Peter A. Bogdonov, chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, denounces the documents as forgeries.

May 3.—The House rejects, 231 to 161, the Senate amendments for farm debentures and repeal of the President's power under the existing law to change duties fixt by Congress. The House also ends consideration of the conference report by adopting rates on several commodities, and returning the reorganization of the tariff commission to the conference committee.

May 4.—Forest fires destroy several villages, many farm dwellings, and much wooded property in New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Long Island, and Staten Island.

May 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States hands down a decision holding that the sale of paraphernalia for the manufacture of home brew is illegal.

The Nelson bill to revise and equalize the rate of pensions to veterans of the Civil War, involving an increase in expenditure of $12,000,000 annually, is passed by the House.

"Deadwood Dick," whose real name was Richard W. Clark, pony-express rider, Indian fighter, and one of the last characters of the Western frontier, dies in a hospital at Deadwood, South Dakota. He was eighty-four.

May 6.—Edward C. Jameson, New York insurance company head, testifies before the Senate lobby investigation committee that at the direction of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of Virginia, he split $65,300 which had been directly paid to Bishop Cannon for campaign expenditures, so that it would appear as $17,300 paid to the headquarters committee of the anti-Smith Democrats and $48,000 to the Virginia committee of the anti-Smith Democrats. Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts has charged that Bishop Cannon had failed to report under the corrupt-practises act the $48,000 given him by Mr. Jameson.

Fourteen people are reported killed by tornadoes in the central part of Texas.

Good COKESBURY Books

BEHAVIORISM A BATTLE LINE

A merciless exposure of materialistic Behaviorism. The divergences of the contributors' viewpoints give the book spice. All unite on the inevitable consequences of Behaviorism if allowed to propagate its doubtful moral concepts. Price, $2.25.
Contributors include: William McDougall, Francis J. McConnell, E. S. Brightman, H. F. Rall, Herbert Sanborn, Charles A. Ellwood, W. E. Garrison, J. W. Langdale, Rufus M. Jones, James S. Seneker, Ross L. Finney, Josiah Morse, Lynn Harold Hough, A. W. Centner, Julius Mark, J. H. Coffin, W. P. King, and C. C. Josey.

✶ THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY
By Prof. James Moffatt

Dr. Moffatt opens up the treasures of literature of 1860-1890. He presents a study of the moods of men of letters and the deep undercurrents of their age as they dealt with God, nature, redemption, and immortality. A most readable and stimulating survey of movements of thought in the period which he treats. Price, $2.00.

✶ MAN'S SOCIAL DESTINY
By Prof. Charles A. Ellwood

Dr. Maynard Shipley, secretary of the Science League of America, urges the reading of this book. "Some philanthropist should have the chapter 'The Resources of Mankind' published separately and give it a nation wide distribution as a needed corrective and antidote to a narrow and morbid outlook . . . (In fact) it would be fortunate if every publicist, legislator, editor, clergyman in this republic were to read Man's Social Destiny with an open mind." Price, $2.

The PEW PREACHES

An intimate cross-section of the personal convictions of men foremost in the public eye today. They dwell upon religion, the Church and the application of Christian principles in business. These men, scheduled to give addresses on the subjects they treat, would fill the largest auditorium in America. In book form, they hold interest from cover to cover. (De luxe edition, $5.00) Trade edition, Price, $2.50.
Contributors are: Henry Ford, Owen D. Young, William Allen White, Roger Babson, Edgar T. Welch, R. A. Long, R. A. Doan, Curtis D. Wilbur, William E. Sweet, Tom Masson, Charles M. Wood, James Schermerhorn, and James Cash Penney.

COKESBURY PRESS ✶ NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
At Your Own Bookstore or from the Publishers
PUBLISHERS OF COKESBURY GOOD BOOKS ✶

Telegraph FLOWERS for her Graduation

The FTD florist will send them safely

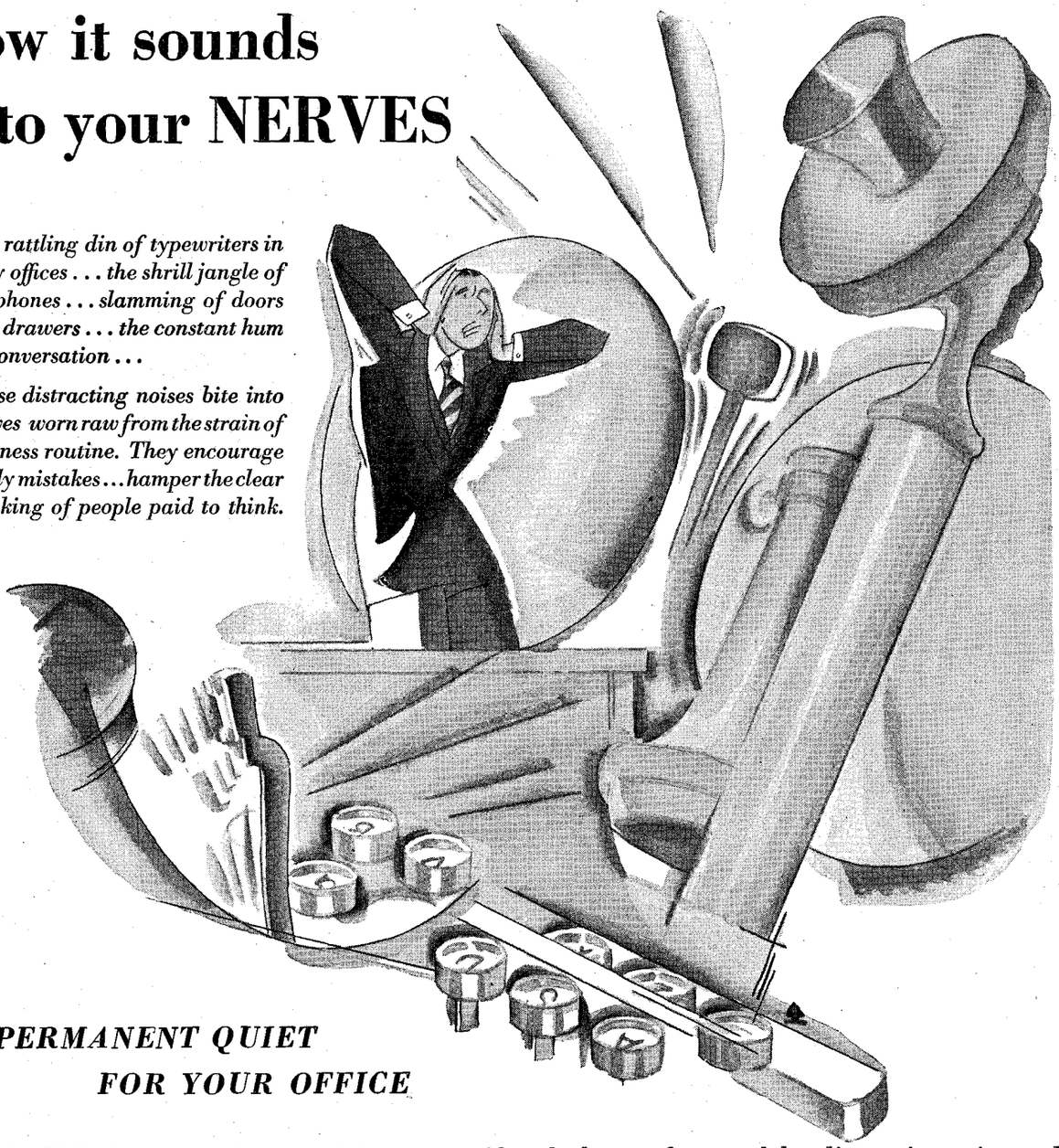
Even though a continent separates you, a few moments now—a visit to a florist displaying the Winged Mercury Emblem—will gladden her day. Simply give the name and address with any message to accompany your gift. The florist will gladly suggest appropriate flowers, and *telegraph your order* to an F. T. D. member in the distant city who is under bond to fill the order exactly as though he had taken it direct. Thus within a few hours after you order her flowers, she will be reveling in their fresh fragrance.

Say it with Flowers — By Wire with Safety

SPONSORED BY THE FLORIST TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How it sounds to your NERVES



The rattling din of typewriters in busy offices . . . the shrill jangle of telephones . . . slamming of doors and drawers . . . the constant hum of conversation . . .

These distracting noises bite into nerves worn raw from the strain of business routine. They encourage costly mistakes . . . hamper the clear thinking of people paid to think.

PERMANENT QUIET FOR YOUR OFFICE

HUNDREDS of progressive business men have found an easy way to subdue this annoying din. By applying Acousti-Celotex to their office ceilings they have succeeded in subduing noise — in raising the efficiency of their entire organization.

Acousti-Celotex is a noise-absorbing cane fibre tile that comes in rigid units which are quickly applied to the ceilings in old or new buildings. The natural buff color and trimness of these units add to the beauty of any office.

Acousti-Celotex is easily cleaned —the upkeep cost is low. If desired, it can be painted and repainted even with lead and oil paints to conform with any decorative plan, without loss of its sound-absorbing value.

Hospitals use Acousti-Celotex to produce the restful quiet that speeds convalescence. Schools apply it to classroom and assembly hall ceilings to subdue distracting noises and reverberations. Churches and theaters use it to assure proper acoustics.

Mail the coupon below for additional information.

The Celotex Company, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana. Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities (See telephone books for addresses). In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

The Celotex Company maintains an acoustical engineering service with which all architects are familiar.

The word CELOTEX (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is the trademark of and indicates manufacture by The Celotex Company Chicago, Illinois

ACOUSTI-CELOTEX

FOR LESS NOISE—BETTER HEARING

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Lit. Dig. 5-17-30

Gentlemen: Please send me further information on the use of Acousti-Celotex.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... *State*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED